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****
* NATIONAL *
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PARTY LEADERSHIP IN INDUSTRY

Fallacy of "Heroes Makes History" of Liu Shao-ch'i-Type Swindlers Criticized in Sian Coal Mining Machinery Plant

- Leadership cadres of the Party committee of the plant maintain taking part in labor, centralize the wisdom of the masses and meet difficulties head on

The workers said, "Whatever the difficulty, we will win. We can only overfulfill, but never cut back on the state target!"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 25, 1973)

(According to an NCNA dispatch from Sian, March 24, 1973) By relying closely on the masses and implementing conscientiously the general line of the Party for socialist construction, the Party committee of Sian Coal Mining Machinery Plant has achieved high output, fine quality and low consumption for several consecutive years to become an advanced unit on the industrial front in Shensi Province. In 1972, this plant fulfilled in an all-round manner the state target 61 days ahead of schedule. In the months of January and February this year, it again scored the best result in production for the beginning of the year since the formation of the plant, manufactured large quantities of such coal mining machinery and parts as combination coal digging machines and transportation vehicles for nearly 100 coal mines in 21 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the whole country and effectively supported coal mining production and construction.

*

In the movement to criticize and rectify the style of work, leading members of the Party committee of the Sian Coal Mining Machinery Plant, by organizing cadres at various levels to read and study seriously, criticize the reactionary idealist interpretation of history of "heroes are the makers of history" pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, continue to eliminate the pernicious influence of "the masses are backward theory," raise the consciousness of implementing the mass line of the Party, and establish the idea of relying on the working class wholeheartedly.

Last year, by means of carrying out investigation and study and mobilizing a mass discussion, the Party committee of the plant drew up a plan for fulfilling 60 percent of the annual production target in the first half of the year. At the beginning, production was progressing more smoothly, but by the second half of June, difficulties in labor and material shortages were encountered. At that time, a small number of cadres suggested lowering the target a bit. The Party committee did not hastily come to a conclusion, but handed this problem in its entirety to the masses for discussion. Consequently, the discussion meeting turned into a mobilization meeting. The workers unanimously replied, "Whatever the difficulty, we will overcome it. We can only overfulfill but never cut back on the state target!"

Following that, the workers proposed numerous methods for dealing with the difficulties, and the Party committee, by centralizing the wisdom of the people, drew up a supplementary target. The various workshops, squads and teams carried out a more rational reorganization of labor, and with the workers of the whole plant mobilized, developed mutual cooperation, economized on materials and raw materials, eventually fulfilled the work called for in the original target. Output and quality for the month of June both topped the level of monthly output in each of the five preceding months.

In summing up this work, the Party committee of the plant again organized the cadres to study Chairman Mao's series of teachings on mass line as well as the general line of the Party for socialist construction, which enabled everybody to further realize that the masses had a potentiality inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism, and only by firmly trusting and relying on the masses and fully mobilizing the masses could the general line of the Party for socialist construction be better implemented.

The Party committee of the Sian Coal Mining Machinery Plant has always used flexible and lively means to carry out education in the general line of socialist construction on the masses. For the past two years, when making arrangements for and summing up work, they invariably propagated the excellent situation both within and outside the country as well as the new achievements scored on the coal industry front to the masses, directed the workers and people to learn the Party's general line of "Going all out, aiming high, and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," and spurred their labor activism.

Last year, the plant organized on three occasions in succession the sending of worker representatives to various coal mines in the T'ungchou Mining Administrative Bureau for visits and study. By going into the mines for

investigation and study, they acquainted themselves with the condition of mechanization in coal production, and obtained the views of the workers in the pits regarding the combination coal digging machines, the transportation machines and equipment and parts. Apart from that, they also sent investigation groups to visit means outside the province.

Upon their return to the factory, these groups transmitted the excellent situation in coal industry in various parts of the country as well as the pressing anxiety of the miners for coal digging equipment and parts to workers in the factory. This enabled the workers of the whole factory to link up their own work with the situation of coal production in the whole country and further strengthened their consciousness of carrying out the production of coal mining machines well.

Toward the end of last October, after the whole year's target of this plant was fulfilled ahead of schedule, the Party committee propagated in time the spirit of the general line to overcome the mood of slackening and fully mobilized the people. Within two short months, it again fulfilled the task of manufacturing 11 sets of transportation machine and 900 tons of parts assigned by the upper level both as regards quality and quantity, and succeeded initially in trial-manufacturing a set of new type combination coal digging machine. At the same time, it had also better fulfilled production preparation work for 1973.

In the course of mobilizing the masses to implement the general line for socialist construction, the leadership cadres of the Sian Coal Mining Machinery Plant also pay attention to bring their pace-setting parts into play.

Pai Chan-yü, the secretary of the Party committee of the plant, is an old Party member who joined the Party in 1934 and is 64 this year. He still maintains reading and studying, spends most of his time working in the basic level and carrying out in-depth investigation and study, takes part in productive labor and preserves and promotes the fine tradition of hard struggle of the Yenan period.

Last year, the leadership department above wanted this plant to trial-manufacture a set of tunnelling machine for tunnelling through granite on an incline. Together with the basic level cadres, engineering technicians and old workers, Pai Chan-yü worked night and day, and by overcoming one obstacle after another, successfully completed the trial manufacturing ahead of schedule. When the machine was sent to the mining area for testing, each day Pai Chan-yü, braving the scorching sun and the intense heat would travel over hills and dales to be on the scene to inspect the condition of test boring. Influenced by the model action of Pai Chan-yü, leadership cadres at various levels in the whole plant all maintained taking part in productive labor, and by going deep into reality for investigation and study and forming close ties with the masses, won the praise of the workers and the people.

* * *

HIGHER EDUCATION

Quality of Education in Nank'ai University Keeps Improving

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 25, 1973)

(Our own dispatch) In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place," and with the impetus given by the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the Party organization in Nank'ai University in Tientsin implements the educational policy of the Party in an all-round manner, and that has enabled the quality of education to keep on improving and a lively and vigorous situation to appear in educational revolution.

For the past year and more, the teachers and students of Nank'ai University have read with assiduity works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, launched a revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, strengthened their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, raised their awareness of line struggle and continuing the revolution, and heightened their consciousness of changing their world outlook.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line and following the unremitting deepening of the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, the Party organization in Nank'ai University leads the teachers and students to implement seriously Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" of running the school with open doors, linked up teaching in the school with the three great revolutionary movements, and pushed forward the continuing advance of the revolution in education.

Various departments in the Faculty of Arts have maintained taking society as a factory and linked up participation in actual struggle with the teaching of theory, so that the students could not only raise their awareness of class struggle and line struggle, but also their ability to use Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to analyze and solve problems.

Teachers and students of the department of political economy went in 1972 to Tientsin No. 3 Woolen Textile Mill to conduct a social investigation in conjunction with the study of the Marxist theory of surplus value, investigated how the workers of this factory were exploited by the capitalists before the liberation, wrote eight investigation reports and deepened their comprehension of the theory of surplus value.

Teachers and students of the department of history went deep into the mines in eastern Hopei as well as Sipu production brigade and Shashihku production brigade to carry out social investigation in conjunction with a study of the history of the Chinese Communist Party, and by linking up the study of history with the current criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, wrote more than 100 critical articles and study assessments as well as three investigation reports on Party history.

For the past year and more, teachers and students of the department of philosophy have studied in conjunction with the study of dialectical materialism and historical materialism such works of Marx and Lenin as the "Communist Manifesto" and "The State and Revolution" as well as the five philosophical works of Chairman Mao. In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, each students wrote more than five critical articles and improved their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism.

By such means as making contracts with factories (communes) and schools, running factories in schools and rebuilding laboratories, various departments in the Faculty of Science have set up a new "three-in-one combination" system of teaching,productive labor and scientific research with emphasis on study of theory on the basis of practice.

Teachers and students of the class of 71 in the special physics course on the phenomenon of electri city in vacuum went to the Tientsin Pohai Electric Meter Plant for on-the-spot instruction. By means of taking part in the labor of assembling electric meters, the students enriched their knowledge of production, learned the technique of operation and deepened their understanding of Ohm's law, as well as mastering its application in a certain field. At the same time, they also learned the fine thinking, fine style and fine character of the working people.

Students of the class of 71 in the bacterial biochemical course were directed by their teachers during the study of physics to install a thermostat for the constant temperature room of the bacteria culture laboratory in a plant run by the school. They succeeded in maintaining the temperature a not exceeding plus or minus 0.1 degree Celcius, and were favorably commented upon by the workers of the plant run by the school.

During instruction on the course of microbiology, the students could generally carry out such experiments of a more complex nature as "ultra-violet ray induced transmutation in breeding" and "biological determination of the potency of Ch'unlei mold" independently.

The progress scored by the worker, peasant and soldier students in the year after entering the school has enabled the cadres and teachers to believe more firmly in "taking the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among workers."

* * *

AGRO-TECHNICIANS

Let Agro-Technicians Play Their Role to the Full in Stimulating Agricultural Production

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 25, 1973)

(Our own dispatch) Party organizations at various levels in Nanning district in Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, by bringing the active role of agro-technicians fully into play, have enabled mass agricultural scientific experiment activities to be developed in a flourishing manner and agricultural production to be effectively stimulated. In 1972, grain production in the whole district showed an increase of 14.3 percent over that of 1971, and there was also a greater development in diversified economy. At present, the broad masses of agro-technicians are developing various types of scientific research activity to score a bumper harvest in agricultural production for the coming year.

Party organizations at various levels in Nanning district, carrying out agriculture in a big way, effectively develop mass scientific experiment activities, set up and invigorate scientific research organizations in the district, hsien, communes and production brigades, and consider grasping agriculture well and strengthening agriculture as an important measure to grasp. The district has set up a scientific and technical bureau, centers for the popularization of agricultural techniques, and agricultural scientific laboratories for the active development of scientific research activities.

They have also set up agricultural schools for the training of a technical force for the countryside. Students are selected from commune members who are poor and lower-middle peasants, and after a year of study, they are sent back to their original commune. Fourteen of the hsien (municipalities) have set up agricultural technical laboratories and agricultural technical centers and popularization stations. The communes have set up agricultural popularization centers, and production brigades and production teams have also universally set up agricultural science stations and agricultural science groups as well as crop protection groups numbering more than 85,000 people. This has enabled a mass agricultural scientific experiment network to be formed in the whole district and further pushed mass scientific farming activities forward.

After the establishment of agricultural scientific research organizations everywhere, Party organizations at various levels began to attach importance to education in ideology and political line, operate separately study classes with participation by agro-technicians from the district, hsien, communes and production brigades, launch a revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and by criticizing deeply the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, provoke the socialist activism of the scientific and technical personnel further still. At the same time, Party committees at various levels strongly support the scientific and technical personnel in actual work, and encouraged them to carry out scientific research well so that they may bring their active parts into play and keep on making fresh achievements.

Fulung commune in Tahsin hsien is situated in a corn-producing area, and an agro-technician of the commune has gone to settle down at a spot in Chiashang No. 1 production team of Fulung production brigade to take part actively in the cultivation of a fine corn strain together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. At the beginning, they tried to cross-breed the strain of "Golden Queen" with the local yellow corn, and encountered quite a few problems. The secretary of the Party committee of the commune personally arrived at the scene, organized them to sum up the lesson of their experience, and by encouraging the technicians to experiment boldly, eventually enabled the production team to succeed in producing a fine strain called "Fulung No. 1" which had strong adaptability, was drought and cold tolerant, stout of stalk and big in ears, as well as high-yielding.

During the development of mass scientific experiment activities, Party committees at various levels have also conscientiously helped the scientific and technical personnel to sum up advanced experience in close relation to production reality to serve field production locally. In the light of the problem that scientific and technical personnel of some of the communes and production teams were unable to link up firmly the development of scientific research activities with local production practice, the Party committee of T'aoyü commune in Huang hsien has helped the technicians to grasp weak links in local production for scientific experiment and obtained outstanding achievements in serving field production locally.

Commune and production brigade scientific and technical personnel of this commune, by going to the field for inspection, discovered the main reason why the annual rate of increase was not high after the local basic water conservation had passed the test was because of the poor soil structure, lack of organic matter and shortage of phosphate that caused the poor growth of the seedlings. Later, by adopting the use of soil from the river, pond, ditch and bottom of manure pit to thicken, enrich and loosen the soil layer, enabled the production of early rice to double.

The Party committee of this hsien, by summing up this experience for popularization in a big way, carried out improvement on more than 140,000 mow of land in 1972, and enabled grain production in the whole hsien to increase by more than 20 percent.

* * *

"LEARN FROM TACHAI"

Red Flag of Tachai Flies on the Tibetan Plateau

- An account of the effort of Liehmai commune of Lungtzu hsien in learning from Tachai

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 26, 1973)

A brilliant "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" red flag is flying on the "roof of the world," and that is Liehmai commune of Lungtzu hsien in Tibet Autonomous Region.

Liehmai commune is made up of 16 small mountain villages scattered in eight hollows formed by ten mountains and three ravines. Under the feudal serf system of the former society, Liehmai was a living hell filled with the tears and sufferings of the serfs.

Thirteen years after the democratic reform and in particular after the great call of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" sounded by Chairman Mao, the people of Liehmai, under the leadership of the Party branch, have established a people's commune, and taking the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai as a model, maintained the principle of placing politics in command and keeping ideologically ahead, and by studying seriously and struggling hard, enabled a tremendous transformation to take place in the physiognomy of the barren hills.

During the period of the democratic reform, Liehmai had only slightly over 1,100 k'o (one k'o is equivalent to one mow) of farmland. At present, the total area of farmland has extended to 2,300-plus k'o or double that of the past. During the period of the democratic reform, total grain production in Liehmai each year was only about 330,000 catties. In 1971, total grain production exceeded 720,000 catties, and more than doubled that of 1959. In 1972, although a serious drought was encountered, a better harvest was nevertheless reaped in agricultural production. Cattle of various types also showed an increase of 146 percent over 1959.

Following the development of production, the collective economy continues to strengthen, and the living standard of the commune members keeps improving. The whole commune has already accumulated over 37,000 catties of collective grain reserve as well as 30,000-plus yuan in public reserve and welfare funds. It has also bought two sets of hand-operated tractor, four sets of power threshing machine as well as various farm machines and implements.

Get Rid of the Myth of "Demons" and "Gods" in a Big Way, Clear Away the Undergrowth and Open Up A Clear Path

At around 1966, Liehmai developed a big debate centering on the problem of how to break away from poverty.

worked with chisels. Pai-ma-yü-chen shouldered the dangerous work of drilling holes for explosive charges, setting the charges and lighting the fuses. The sound of explosions thundered in the "bronze cymbal cliff," and after ten days of hard struggle, the assault team members, through sheer tenacity, vanquished this formidable monster.

In the spring of 1967, the canal girding the mountain was victoriously completed. As water from the Mola River, now subject to the will of the people, flowed down the canal,the people were so excited and overjoyed that their tears also flowed. Joyous shouts of "Long live Chairman Mao," like spring thundered echoed through the mountains.

Rice with Big Steps Over the "Golden Bridge," Do Not Turn Back Because of Rough Water

In the spring of 1967, a most unusual scene appeared on the fields of Liehmai. On one side, rich peasants and affluent middle peasants who had not joined the people's communes were transporting fertilizer. There was a caravan of camels, and it was truly an "impressive" sight.

On the other hand, commune members of the people's commune were transporting fertilizer. The poor and lower-middle peasants had few pack animal, and could only rely on people carrying things on their back. They encouraged one another to carry more and to move faster, and were determined not to lag behind. Superficially that was a production "race," but in essence, it was an acute struggle between the two lines.

As early as 1960, Liehmai village had organized 21 mutual-aid groups. Toward the end of 1965, for the sake of adjusting to the need of production development they were merged into six combine mutual-aid groups. The poor and lower-middle peasants, determined to take the "golden bridge" of socialism, rode on the east wind of the great proletarian cultural revolution and established a preparatory committee for the people's commune on September 1966. By February 1967, over 100 poor and lower-middle peasant households and seven middle peasant households were among the first group to join the commune. The poor and lower-middle peasants with boundless delight firmly declared: "We are taking the socialist road, and we will not turn back even in rough seas!"

Regarding the operation of the people's commune, the middle peasants with greater productive resources, and in particular the well-off middle peasants, began to waver with the wind. A small group of unreformed serf-owners and rich peasant elements attempted to halt the advance of the wheel of history, and did everything in their power to spread rumors and vilify the people's commune. Some of the rich elements won over some of the well-off middle peasants, and they formed a self-styled "mutual-aid group" together. They proposed "Let us see after the autumn harvest is in" in a vain attempt to "compare with and topple" the people's commune.

Faced with this challenge, the Party branch decided: As for the well-off middle peasants who for the time being are still unable to see the light, they should be educated and treated with patience. As for the haughty and overbearing rich peasant elements, they should be firmly struggled against."

After spring farming and sowing began, the people of the "mutual-aid group," relying on their greater number of plow oxen and superiority in farming implements, worked at a leisurely pace. Consequently, they were late for field operation.

On the fields of the commune was another scene altogether. The commune members all mustered their spirit. With insufficient draft animals, men and women and the old and young all took the field together, used plowshares for plowing large areas and picks for turning small areas. They worked tensely and busily, and by going to work early and quitting late, and working more and resting less, carried out farming quickly and properly.

In June, they struggle against the drought, in August they drained the waterlogged fields and exterminated insect pests and mice, engaging in one battle after another and winning one victory after another. The growth of produce in neighboring fields inside and outside the commune was evidently not the same.

By relying on hard struggle, the people's commune won a victory in the first round. In that year, the commune harvested altogether more than 510,000 catties of grain which represented an increase of 20.6 percent over 1966. For the sake of "winning" over the people's commune, some of the rich peasants falsified their report of output, but even on the basis of their exaggerated figures, the unit yield was still lower than that of the commune by 63 catties.

Faced with iron-clad facts, some of the well-off peasants admitted defeat. They said, "It is like a chicken trying to outfly a hawk. Failure is the inevitable result." Quite a number of them expressed an earnest desire to join the commune, and they were welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

However, some rich peasant elements were still not convinced, and a small number of well-off middle peasants were not reconciled to their defeat, so the production "race" was continued for another year. In 1968, the commune scored a bumper harvest of unprecedented proportions, and total grain production exceeded 580,000 catties. The efforts of the class enemies to sabotage the people's commune failed ignominiously, and the well-off middle peasants who for a time tagged along with the rich peasant elements expressed in great numbers that they wanted to go over to the side of the poor and lower-middle peasants. By the early part of 1969, with the exception of a small number from the exploiting class, all the working people in the village had joined the people's commune. A victory was again scored by Liehmai in Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Battle Bravely Against Hail, Score Bumper Harvest in Great Disaster

In the summer of 1970, crops in Shachiehpa were growing luxuriantly. In Lungtzuho valley, k'o barley and wheat were growing healthily and rapeseed was in full flower and a bumper harvest was in sight for Liehmai commune.

At that precise moment, a natural disaster of unusual intensity suddenly struck, and the people of Liehmai were faced with another severe ordeal.

In June, there was a hailstorm, but no serious damage was caused. In the early part of July, they were again suddenly hit by a hailstorm the severity of which had never been encountered in the past century. Hailstones the size of broad bean rained from the sky, and carpeted the land. The whole of Shachiehpa was covered with a blanket of white, with only the top of crops showing through. The crops on the ground looked as if they had been crushed by rocks. Of the 2,300 k'o of crops in the whole commune, more than half was ruined.

Confronted by this grave disaster, the people of Liehmai were not frightened. In great numbers they declared: "Even if the sky were to fall, we shall hold it up. If disaster falls, we shall stand and fight. We must emulate the heroes of Tachai and must never bow our head to disaster." The Party branch issued an emergency call to combat the disaster, and the people of Liehmai became fully mobilized.

The commune and production brigade cadres, leading a group of able-bodied workers, rushed to Shachiehpa. The people went to the hail-covered fields, and using picks and shovels, brass ladles and brooms, started the cleaning up. Where the crops were closely packed. they dug with their hands. Basin by basin, bucket by bucket and basket by basket they cleared away the hailstones. The feet of many were frozen and swollen, and their fingers were bleeding, but not a single person cried out in pain or complained.

After the hailstones were removed, there was an urgent need for watering. The ditch was damaged and emergency repairs had to be carried out at once. Giving play to the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," they carried out repairing alongside with watering. Water flowed into the home of Kosang, a woman commune member belonging to the No. 2 production brigade. Paying no heed to the water running into her house, Kosang's only thought was for the seedlings lying on the ground. Without the slightest hesitation, she waded through water six inches deep to get to the field, and persisted in removing the hailstones, draining the water,and lifting up the seedlings there.

Jen-tseng-wang-chieh, the secretary of the Party branch made a round of all the six production brigades in the commune. Together with the people, he did labor alongside with ideological work. He used the heroic style of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai in struggling against nature and the elements to rouse the work zeal of the commune members and people, and used the different situations after a disaster in the new and the old society to enhance the class awareness of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Not long after the attack of hailstone, responsible comrades from the Lungtzu hsien revolutionary committee and the Hsinpa district revolutionary committee hurried over, and a certain unit of the PLA also sent over some chemical fertilizer. The concern shown by leadership organs of the Party and the government and the PLA like their own kinsfolk provided very great encouragement to the people of Liehmai.

"Heaven" seemed intent on making things difficult for Liehmai, and in the middle of July, there was a third hailstorm. The people of Liehmai stubbornly refused to give up, and by continuing the battle, won the achievement of scoring a bumper harvest after three bouts with hailstorms. Following the autumn harvesting, after retaining adequate rations, seeds, feeds and grain reserve, they also sold more than 107,000 catties of public grain and surplus grain to the state to fulfill the task laid down by the state.

Continue To Seek Gaps, Let New Aspects Appear Everyday

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, Liehmai commune became an advanced unit in learning from Tachai in agriculture. In the face of achievements and surrounded by praise, a small number of cadres and commune members gave rise to the mood of arrogance and complacency. Jen-tseng-wang-chieh, the secretary of the Party branch, advanced the slogan, "Use one-dividing-into-two in dealing with oneself, and look for gaps in comparison with Tachai," to whip up a mass upsurge of looking into the mirror, looking for gaps and guarding against arrogance and getting rid of complacency in the whole commune.

In comparing themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai, the cadres and people discovered three gaps: Their line awareness was not as high, and their revolutionary zeal was not as ample, as that of Tachai. Their contribution to the revolution is not as great as Tachai. They resolved, by giving play to achievements and overcoming their shortcomings, to score fresh victories on the road of continuing the revolution.

Following that, the Party branch again passed the following revolution: Step outside and learn the advanced experience of fraternal communes." So-lang, the deputy secretary of the Party branch, leading nine representatives elected by the poor and lower-middle peasants, crossed mountains and ranges to Liulien people's commune in Lungtzu hsien for study.

In September 1971, Lungtzu hsien called an on-the-spot meeting of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" in Liehmai commune. Jen-tseng-wang-chieh used the intervals between meetings to call on the representatives for friendly talks and to learn the strong points of others. The Party branch also invited representatives from Liulien commune and P'engchu commune to introduce their advance experience in the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and sideline production, as well as in opening hills and building farmland. At night, in groups of three and five persons, the commune members, called at the hostel of the representatives to seek instruction modestly from them. By learning from the advanced and seeking gaps, Liehmai commune broadened its outlook and got rid of the mood of arrogance and complacency.

The in-depth development of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work further raised the awareness of line struggle of the people of Liehmai, and provoked their revolutionary zeal, and they were determined to make fresh contributions. In the winter of 1971, Liehmai developed capital farm construction on a larger scale and advanced on production in breadth and scope.

Although a severe cold had sealed up the great land mass, a scene of bustling activities nevertheless appeared in Liehmai. Men and women, young and old, braving the wind and snow carried out the building of terraced fields, improving the soil and constructing high and stable yield bases in a big way. After a winter and spring of hard struggle, cadres and commune members of the whole commune built more than 100 k'o of Tachai-type level terraced fields, improved nearly 100 k'o of low-producing fields and planted over 30,000 trees on barren peaks and the "four sides."

After a winter and spring of capital farm construction, the ability to withstand and guard against natural calamity was strengthened. Last year, in spite of a great drought, a better harvest was nevertheless scored in agricultural production.

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Last September, the CCP Tibet Autonomous Regional Committee issued the call of "Learn from Tachai afar and catch up with Liehmei nearby." The broad masses of emancipated peasants and pastoral people on the Tibetan plateau, with criticize-revisionism and rectify-the-style-of-work as the guideline, whipped up a new upsurge in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and animal husbandry on the "roof of the world." The cadres and people of Liehmai commune, their spirit higher than ever, are determined to draw a more modern and more beautiful picture on the vast landscape of Liehmai.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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MODEL WOMAN DOCTOR

A Model Chinese Woman Doctor

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 27, 1973)

medical workers throughout china are learning from the late woman doctor li yueh-hua, who had worked wholeheartedly for the peasants and died at the age of 33 in anhwei province, east china. "she was imbued with the sense of duty of dr. norman bethune," they say.

following her example, urban and rural medical institutions are trying to do a better service to workers, peasants and soldiers. especially enthusiastic are rural "barefoot doctors", city medical teams touring the countryside, and urban doctors working in commune hospitals.

li yueh-hua was a tireless, devoted doctor. she tried hard to do what chairman mao said for norman bethune: "comrade bethune's spirit, his utter devotion to others without any thought of self, was shown in his boundless sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people."

peasant patients liked to go to see dr. li, who always treated them promptly and painstakingly. once medical calls woke her up four times at night, and she attended each with patience. the peasants looked on her as their near kin.

one moon festival, she was out answering medical calls. she finally turned in at dawn when an unconscious peasant woman was carried into the hospital after more than a day in labour. li yueh-hua examined her and found the baby in a transverse position.

she performed an operation and succeeded in inducing birth. but both mother and child lost consciousness. she revived the woman, and used mouth-to-mouth resuscitation to save the infant.

li yueh-hua had now worked 15 hours on end. sweat rolled down her face, she suffered from an attack of hypoglycemia (a blood sugar deficiency). she dropped to the floor.

"she never had time to enjoy a festival," the peasants said.

"we never saw her giving up work," her family members said, "even when she was ill."

li yueh-hua gave birth to her youngest daughter in the january, 1969. it was snowing heavily five days later at night when an old woman called on her for help. the woman's infant grandson was on the point of death.

the peasant woman found that dr. li had a new-born baby. she said she would go for another doctor. "no," li yueh-hua said, "every second counts. let's go."

the infant had turned blue and was scarcely breathing when they arrived. dr. li gave it emergency treatment, and left only at two in the morning. she went again at dawn to see how the baby was getting along.

in august 1971, li yueh-hua handed in her application for admission into the chinese communist party. "i'm not yet a communist," she wrote in her diary that evening, "but i've been trying hard to act as one. i'll devote my life to the cause of communism."

towards the end of august, she was taken seriously ill.

at ten on the evening of august 30, a patient was admitted with an undescended placenta; she was in a critical state after giving birth. no qualified doctor was at hand, and there was no time for transfer to another hospital. li yueh-hua got out of her sick bed and saved the woman's life.

dr. li's illness took a sharp turn for the worse the next morning. she was rushed to the county hospital. she had a persistent high fever, suffering from serious dehydration and acidosis. every effort to save her failed.

the peasants asked her family for permission to bury the good doctor at the entrance of their village and not in her home area far away. people from places around streamed to pay homage to their beloved doctor for more than a month.

the suhsien regional party committee posthumously admitted li yueh-hua into the communist party. the anhwei provincial party committee called on party members, cadres and people to learn from her.

li yueh-hua was born in a rural doctor's family before liberation. when she was still a child, she saw how the poor and lower-middle peasants needed doctors badly. she began learning medical knowledge from her father and worked as a health worker in a local hospital after liberation before finishing junior middle school.

a few years of clinical practice made her a mid-wife who could treat general obstetric disorders and common diseases in the countryside. the party organization sent her to a regional hospital for further study in 1965. there she took up surgery and gynecology, and in her spare time studied internal medicine and pediatrics.

in september 1966 she went to work in a hospital in szuhsien county. she always sat up late to make political and vocational studies. over the years, she read the four volumes of "selected works of mao tsetung", and more than 20 theoretical books of traditional chinese and western medicine.

she had drawn inspiration from chairman mao's "on contradiction", which made a vivid analysis of the relation between internal and external factors. "this means," she said to herself, "that it is important for a doctor to imbue the patient with confidence while giving him medical treatment." so she always acted this way, and her patients responded satisfactorily.

WOMAN PARTY SECRETARY

Good North China Hsien Woman Party Secretary

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Mar. 27, 1973)

"no matter how hard we have to work, we will improve our village which was liberated at great sacrifice," a rural woman cadre in north china's hopei province has pledged.

she is pai yu-lan, 30-year-old party secretary of the shihchiuwo production brigade in yutien county. over the past few years she has led the commune members in transforming the village, formerly one of the poorest in the county.

shihchiuwo is situated in the lower reaches of nine rivers, and used to be waterlogged nine years out of ten. it depended on the state for part of its grain supply when pai yu-lan became leader in 1968. but this communist knew that the peasants are an inexhaustible source of strength for building socialism.

the area had changed hands time and again between the revolutionary forces and the enemy during the war of resistance against japanese aggression. one day in 1943 a few communists were surrounded by several

her to the hospital. she left only at midnight when the patient was out of danger.

kao feng-tien was hospitalized for 40 days. upon returning home, she found that her house had been rebuilt and one of her neighbours had taken care of her three children. it turned out that pai yu-lan had arranged all this during the woman's absence.

the county party committee does its best to help the young cadre. the committee secretary and other veteran cadres often take her on inspection tours, helping her learn methods of leadership by explanation and example. she was sent to the administrative region and provincial party schools last year and the year before last to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in a systematic way. she has over the last few years studied "the state and revolution", "manifesto of the communist party", "anti-duhring", "materialism and empirio-criticism", and chairman mao's works.

pai yu-lan's husband is a young peasant in shihchiuwo. his mother takes care of their three-year-old son.

RURAL PARTY LEADERSHIP

East China Hsien Party Leadership Guides Agricultural Transformation

(NCNA-English Nanking, Mar. 28, 1973)

an all-round plan drawn up by the peihsien county party committee after careful investigation has raised grain yield by an average of 85 per cent to 4.2 tons per hectare and ginned cotton more than double to 810 kg between 1970 and 1972.

the eastern part of the county which is beside weishan lake is low and vulnerable to waterlogging, while the hilly central part and sandy western part were subject to drought. some water control projects were built after the setting up of people's communes, but these were insufficient.

the communist party leaders of the county, after tempering in the cultural revolution, decided to make fundamental improvements. they led some commune cadres and technicians in investigating farming conditions in all 25 communes in the county in 1970. they talked to hundreds of veteran peasants and held dozens of

fact-finding meetings. then a plan was worked out, and the people gave their approval.

a mass drive was launched in that winter to build water control works. the county party committee secretary and other leading cadres joined the peasant-builders and gave on-the-spot guidance to solve problems. in one year they dug a series of canals and irrigation and drainage ditches, built over a hundred pumping stations, and levelled much land. over 60 per cent of the county's farmland was brought under irrigation.

then the county party leadership went to the grassroots to help the communes and production brigades plan how to extend the paddy acreage by making the best use of the irrigation and drainage facilities, manpower and soil. the paddy fields increased in two years from 3,000 to 20,000 hectares. the switch-over from dry-land crops to wet rice cultivation was a revolution in farming practice for some localities.

leading members of the county party committee and some veteran peasants have worked experimental plots in recent years on sandy saline soil and low-lying lake-side land. experiments showed that the local rice strain takes too long to mature, thus delaying the sowing of winter wheat. the cadres, experienced peasants and agro-technicians together developed a rice strain that ripens three weeks earlier. it has been popularized throughout the county.

through investigation, the county leaders have also helped sum up and spread advanced experience in achieving high cotton yield and in growing paddy rice on sandy, saline soil.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

More Minority Nationality Cadres in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Mar. 28, 1973)

there are now more than 16,400 minority nationality cadres in the ili kazakh autonomous chou, sinkiang, northwest china. more than 120 of them are secretaries or deputy secretaries of party committees, or leading cadres of revolutionary committees at the county or higher levels.

the chou has a population of more than one million, including people of kazakh, uighur, han, hui, sibo, khalkhas, mongolian, uzbek, tartar and other nationalities.

the party organizations attach great importance to training more cadres of minority nationality, particularly the tahurs, uzbeks, sibos, khalkhas and mongolians, who account for only a small percentage in the local population.

the 4,000 tahur people living in tacheng county now have their own cadres not only in party and government organizations, but in industrial enterprises, transport, financial, cultural, educational, public health and other departments. the number of tahur cadres has increased eightfold since the setting up of the autonomous chou in 1954.

most of the minority cadres come from the working people.

tohotamulati, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the altai administrative region, was a cruelly exploited herdsman before liberation. his class consciousness rose quickly after liberation, and he was admitted into the communist party of china. the party sent him to the cadres school in urumchi and then, the party school of the central committee in peking. later, as deputy secretary of the fuyun county party committee, he distinguished himself in grasping revolution and promoting production and was promoted to his present post in january this year.

twentytwo-year-old shamalihan was elected to the standing committee of the fuyun county party committee during the cultural revolution. the people's commune to which she belongs decided last june to open up more grassland. she helped the commune party committee draw up a plan to clear a path in an ice-bound mountain more than 1,000 metres high to a new grazing ground. and she worked alongside other herdsmen in finishing the job in one and a half days.

since liberation the ili kazakh autonomous chou has trained more than 3,100 engineers, technicians, medical workers, teachers and literary and art workers of minority nationalities. many of them have come to the fore during the cultural revolution. all rural people's communes in the altai administrative region now have their own minority medical workers and veterinarians. no such personnel could be found anywhere in the region before liberation.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

More Electricity for Rural Areas Around Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1973)

power supply to the rural areas around peking last year was 27 per cent more than in 1971 and more than double the amount in 1965, the year prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution.

peking's rural areas include nine counties and four districts with a population of millions. it practically had no power supply before liberation. the work to bring electricity to all its people's communes and production brigades was completed last year, three years ahead of schedule.

the peking power supply bureau has in the past two years added 2,600 kilometres of high-tension transmission lines, 1,500 transformers and 5 sub-stations for the farming areas. many people's communes and production brigades have built small hydro-electric power stations, which now have a combined capacity of nearly 10,000 kilowatts.

a method which replaces the traditional three-wire transmission lines with two-wire lines has been adopted to economize the use of electric wires. the transmission lines have been readjusted and the wire saved has been used to add nearly 2,000 kilometres of new lines.

INDUSTRIAL SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE

China's Industry Supports Agriculture

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1973)

china's industry has given agriculture even more vigorous support since the beginning of this year.

its biggest industrial city of shanghai has moved more chemical fertilizer, insecticide, farm machinery and light diesel oil to other parts of the country than in the same 1972 period. nearly twice as much insecticide was sent to kwangtung and six other southern provinces in january than in the same month of 1972. the supply of highly effective, low toxic insecticide rose even more sharply.

investigation groups sent by the municipal departments concerned last winter visited no less than a dozen provinces and cities to determine their needs. the city's 1973 plans for production and supply of goods for the countryside were drawn on this basis.

peking workers are determined to do more for agriculture this year, after studying the principle "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for the development of china's national economy. output of insecticide in january was 35 per cent above the first month of last year, and production of chemical insecticide was an all-time high record. workers of the expanding peking coke-oven plant increased the output of chemical fertilizer by ten per cent, while putting several new coke-oven batteries into production.

the january-february output of chemical fertilizer in east china's fukien province was two and a half times the figure for the same 1972 period. its 1972 production plan for chemical fertilizer was over fulfilled by 28 per cent.

all the insecticide and veterinary drugs factories in northeast china's liaoning province overfulfilled last year's production quotas. they fulfilled january quotas with flying colours, and production of some much-needed products, such as herbicide, increased between ten and one hundred per cent.

numerous mobile teams are touring communes all over the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china. sent by the region's 82 county-run farm machinery plants, they have inspected and helped repair large numbers of rice transplanters.

the region has paid great attention to producing transplanters and parts. its two major plants produced 50,000 such machines and 530,000 parts last year, 57 per cent more than in 1971.

similar measures have been taken by the kunming administrative district in yunnan province. around two dozen factories have organized special groups to help the communes train skilled workers and repair machinery.

the province's supply of rolled steel, chemical fertilizer, insecticide and plastic sheets for the farms since last winter is five to 40 per cent more than in the corresponding period of last year.

SPORT

China Holds National Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 27, 1973)

china's 1973 national tennis tournament was held in shanghai from march 11 to 24.

this year's tournament was held earlier than usual in an effort to promote the game among the people. the regular tennis season begins in the summer.

the game is drawing a growing number of young followers. among the 112 tournament players this year, 67 are under 17. most of the players are from southern china, including mountainous yunnan and szechwan provinces, kwangtung, fukien, kiangsu, hupeh and shanghai, the only exception being the peking team.

the programme included men's and women's team events, men's and women's singles and doubles, mixed doubles, and junior men's and women's singles.

the motto was "friendship first, competition second." the competitors learned from and helped one another so as to make common progress. veteran tennis players gave demonstrations to help young players master services, forehand and backhand attacking strokes and net play. joint training sessions were arranged during the tournament to exchange experience.

liu yao-tsung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and other leading comrades awarded prizes to the winners.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

Heads of African Diplomatic Missions Give Reception On Occasion of Cameroon President's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 27, 1973)

the heads of african diplomatic missions in peking held a reception here this afternoon on the occasion of the visit to china of president el hadj ahmadou ahidjo of the united republic of cameroon and madame ahidjo.

president and madame ahidjo and the other distinguished cameroon guests in their party were present at the reception.

attending were chinese premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, vice-foreign minister ho ying, minister fang yi and vice-minister chen mu-hua of economic relations with foreign countries, vice-minister of foreign trade chen shu-fu, deputy chief of general staff of the people's liberation army li ta, chinese ambassador to cameroon chao hsing-chih and his wife ouyang lo, and leading members of other government departments and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

sahah el-abd, acting dean of the african diplomatic corps and egyptian ambassador to china, spoke at the reception. he spoke highly of the contributions president ahidjo had made to consolidating national unity and developing the national economy of cameroon.

ambassador el-abd said: "the great efforts you have exerted for the progress and prosperity of cameroon have not prevented your interest in matters related to the destiny of our continent."

"through the organization of african unity (oau)," he said, "your excellency and other african leaders have consistently expressed indignation at the continued existence of colonialism and imperialism in southern africa, namibia, rhodesia, mozambique, angola and guinea bissau, and have pledged full support for the african freedom fighters who are struggling against portuguese, south african fascist and other colonialist oppressors, to achieve independence."

on behalf of the african group, ambassador el-abd expressed thanks to china for rendering constant support to the african people in their struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialism and zionism.

ambassador el-abd expressed confidence that president ahidjo's current visit to china would enhance and further strengthen the fraternal relations between the african peoples and the people of china.

in response, president ahidjo said that today's reception had a double significance. "it testifies without doubt to the relations of mutual friendship and esteem that the united republic of cameroon maintains with each of your countries. it also demonstrates your keen awareness of the solidarity that binds our countries in the organization of african unity."

he pointed out that in the present historical context of africa, the african peoples were faced with the common principal task of national construction. the successful accomplishment of this task presupposed national unity and respect for the sovereignty of african states.

the cameroon president said: "in face of the multifarious imperialism, with powerful means at its disposal, our unprovided peoples have no other recourse except joining their weak strength for transformation into force and uniting themselves if they wish to ensure their survival as free and independent peoples and effectively promote their development."

he added: "one cannot condemn too strongly colonialism and racial discrimination, which persist in africa with solid international abetment. it is the responsibility of the african peoples to win the complete freedom of africa. the organization of african unity is increasingly taking up this responsibility by providing ever more efficacious aid to the african liberation movements."

"each of our countries should not only be mindful of the destiny of africa. she should equally be mindful of the destiny of the world," he said.

president ahidjo went on: "the african peoples will realize their national aspirations only in a world which is peaceful and free from all desire for domination.

"and such a world can only be the result of the united struggle of all the peoples who love peace, freedom, justice and progress, and particularly those peoples who have had the bitter experience of being subjected to domination."

concluding, president ahidjo expressed the hope that the highly distinguished qualities of the african ambassadors should be constantly put to the service of the noble cause of continued strengthening of friendly relations and cooperation between the people's republic of china and africa as well as of the advent of a world offering to all the peoples the chance of a free and full development.

premier chou en-lai said in his toast: "today's get-together is a symbol of the thriving of the african cause of unity against imperialism as well as an expression of the daily strengthening of the fraternal friendship between the chinese people and the african people."

he said: "his excellency president ahidjo and many other leaders of african countries have made continuous efforts to advance the cause of african unity, so that the african peoples are marching in greater unison and becoming more militant in their struggle to win and safeguard independence and in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and hegemonism. i wish the great african peoples new and still greater victories in their struggles."

premier chou en-lai pointed out that president ahidjo's visit to china "is yet another landmark in the constant development of friendly relations between china and africa." "by now, china has established diplomatic relations with twenty-nine african states. i wish to take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks once again to the african countries and peoples for their great support to our people," he added.

before closing, premier chou en-lai proposed a toast to the friendship between the chinese and african peoples, to the great african unity, the great afro-asian unity and the great unity of the people of the whole world, and to the victory of the african people's struggle for national liberation, the victory of the arab and african peoples in their struggle against imperialism, racism, expansionism, hegemonism and zionism, and the victory of the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries.

president ahidjo and premier chou en-lai, accompanied by ambassador el-abd, moved from table to table where the heads of african diplomatic missions and their wives were seated. hosts and guests joined in a toast to the growing friendship and unity of the chinese and african peoples.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chou En-lai, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Li Chiang Meet British Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 27, 1973)

premier chou en-lai, minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang met here this afternoon with peter walker, british secretary of state for trade and industry, mrs. walker, michael heseltine, british minister for aerospace and shipping, mrs. heseltine, john keswick, president of the sino-british trade council and president of the british industrial technology exhibition, and other british guests.

also present were:

members of peter walker's party including jan lewando, mrs. lewando and a. berry;

leading members of the exhibition group and representatives of the exhibitors at the british industrial technology exhibition w.t. pearce, d.k. lyons, lord nelson, lord trevelyan, g.s. sloan, v.g.w. paine, r.m. thorpe, g.t. checketts, d.j. lambert, c.s.m. becker, o.g. pepper, lord byers, h.o. barrett, p.h. brodie, and e.s. taylor;

visiting lord mayor of conventry wilfred spencer, and adviser to "the 48 group" of britain r. berger; and

british correspondents now in china, british ambassador to china j.m. addis and british embassy officials were present on the occasion.

premier chou en-lai and others greeted the british guests and shook hands with them when the latter entered the meeting hall. hosts and guests had friendly and unconstrained conversations. premier chou en-lai said that the holding of the british industrial technology exhibition in china would promote the exchange of experience between chinese and british technicians and make for the expansion of economic relations and trade between the two countries.

after the meeting, premier chou en-lai, minister pai hsiang-kuo and vice-minister li chiang exchanged views with secretary of state peter walker and minister michael heseltine on questions of common interest to both sides.

also present were ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister, li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of organizations concerned, technicians and staff members teng kang, chin chao, wang tung, chang ying, sun so-chang, yang yang, wei huan-tu, peng jun-min, wang ping-yu, kao chien-chung, shih kuang-chang, tang wen-sheng, hu feng-hsien and li hsi.

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets British Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei this morning met with peter walker, british secretary of state for trade and industry, and michael heseltine, british minister for aerospace and shipping.

british ambassador to china, j.m. addis, was present.

also present were wang tung, director of the west european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and sun so-chang, deputy director of a bureau under the ministry of foreign trade.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Army Day Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 27, 1973)

lieutenant colonel thet we, military, naval and air attache of the burmese embassy in peking, and mrs. thet we gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the 28th anniversary of the armed forces day of the union of burma.

attending were hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned including lai kuang-tsu, pai yun, chen chieh and lu wei-chao.

burmese ambassador to china u thein maung and mrs. u thein maung attended.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of embassies of various countries here were present.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

President and Madame Ahidjo See Acrobatic Performance in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 27, 1973)

el hadj ahmadou ahidjo, president of the united republic of cameroon, and madame ahidjo, and other distinguished cameroon guests attended a performance given in their honour by the shenyang acrobatic troupe here this evening.

cameroon ambassador to china langue tsobgny clement and madame clement and cameroon embassy officials attended.

present on the occasion were li hsien-nien, vice-premier, and his wife lin chia-mei; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and his wife wang hao; wang hai-jung, assistant foreign minister; ting hsueh-sung, secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of organizations concerned.

also present were chinese ambassador to cameroon chao hsing-chih and his wife ouyang lo, and yin tsan-chen, a leading member of the shenyang acrobatic troupe.

the soiree was arranged by the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese-african people's friendship association.

in the last act, the performers unfurled a huge streamer with the inscription "long live the friendship between the chinese and cameroon peoples exclamation" and waved bouquets to the distinguished guests from cameroon. president and madame ahidjo joined the audience in applauding.

this morning, president and madame ahidjo and other distinguished cameroon guests toured the great wall and ting ling, one of the ming tombs, in the company of wu teh, ho ying and wang hao. madame ahidjo visited the peking children's hospital yesterday afternoon in the company of lin chia-mei.

Cameroon President Ahidjo Visits Peking No. 3 Cotton Mill

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1973)

el hadj ahmadou ahidjo, president of the united republic of cameroon, and other distinguished cameroon guests accompanying him visited the peking no. 3 cotton mill today in the company of hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. cameroon ambassador to china langue tsobgny clement was also present.

today the cotton mill was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and cameroon. when president ahidjo and other distinguished guests arrived at the mill, they were warmly welcomed by hundreds of workers beating drums and gongs and waving bouquets and colourful streamers. president ahidjo was given an account of the production of the mill. accompanied by chairman of the mill revolutionary committee liu che, the president then visited workshops and the mill's kindergarten where he saw a performance of songs and dances by children.

also accompanying the guests on the visit were chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, and chao hsing-chih, chinese ambassador to cameroon.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian-Chinese People's Friendship Conference Held in Regina

(NCNA-English Regina, Mar. 26, 1973)

a canadian-chinese people's friendship conference sponsored by canada-china friendship society of saskatchewan was held from march 23 to 25 in regina, capital of saskatchewan province.

present at the conference were over 200 canadian friends including workers, students, farmers, professors and women from various parts of the province, as well as representatives of canadian-chinese friendship association in vancouver. first secretary of the chinese embassy lao hsin and others attended the conference.

the conference was permeated with the warm friendship between canadian and chinese peoples. the conference hall was decorated with a poster inscribed with "long live canada-china friendship". an account of china's

development on various fields were given at the conference and panel discussions were held. photographs of everyday life in china were displayed in the lounge of the conference hall where books and magazines from china were sold. the chinese films "the white-haired girl" and "china's acupuncture anaesthesia" were shown. all these were warmly welcomed by canadian friends.

allan blakeney, premier of saskatchewan province, received lao hsin and others on march 23 and gave a reception that night in honour of the chinese guests. the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

lao hsin and others called on mayor of regina henry walker on march 19.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Gymnastic Team Arrives in Cairo

(NCNA-English Cairo, Mar. 27, 1973)

the chinese gymnastic team arrived here from kuwait this afternoon for a friendly visit at the invitation of the egyptian gymnastic federation.

the chinese team, with wu hung-hsin as leader and ma hsiao-yuan as deputy leader, was welcomed at the airport by secretary-general of the egyptian gymnastic federation ahmed el gidawi, director of public relations of the egyptian olympic committee ahmed fahmy, and egyptian gymnastic coaches and athletes.

the egyptian gymnasts presented bouquets to the chinese guests to express their warm welcome.

cultural counsellor of the chinese embassy here wang fu-tu and the chinese coaches of gymnastics and table tennis working in egypt were also present at the airport to meet the chinese gymnasts.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French President Pompidou Gives Farewell Banquet for Chinese Ambassador Huang Chen

(NCNA-English Paris, Mar. 27, 1973)

french president george pompidou and madame pompidou gave a luncheon today at the presidency in honour of the home-going chinese ambassador huang chen and his wife chu lin.

those attending the luncheon on the host side were: andre bettencourt, acting foreign minister, and madame bettencourt; alain peyrefitte, general secretary of the union of democrats for the republic and president of the committee of cultural, family and social affairs of the national assembly, and madame peyrefitte; michel jobert, secretary general of the presidency; geoffroy chodron de courcel, secretary general of foreign ministry, and madame de courcel; other government officials and well-known personalities.

tien chih-tung, counsellor of the chinese embassy in france, was also invited to the luncheon.

speaking at the luncheon, president pompidou said: "you know the interest that we attach, that i attach personally, to the extension and to the deepening of our understanding and of our exchanges. it is penetrated with this interest that i shall go to the people's republic of china in a few months from now." he then expressed the hope that his coming visit to china "will mark a new stage in the progress of our relationships".

ambassador huang chen also spoke at the luncheon. he expressed his hearty thanks for the friendly assistance rendered him by president pompidou and other french leaders during his term of office in france, and was convinced that with the common efforts of both sides, the friendly relations between china and france is bound to be further strengthened. he also said that the government and people of china will give president pompidou a warm welcome when he visits china.

French Acting Foreign Minister Bettencourt Gives Farewell Luncheon for Ambassador Huang Chen

(NCNA-English Paris, Mar. 27, 1973)

french acting foreign minister andre bettencourt and his wife gave a luncheon in the french foreign ministry on march 22 for outgoing chinese ambassador to france huang chen and his wife chu lin.

present were maurice couve de murville, formal prime minister, jean de broglie, president of the foreign affairs committee of the national assembly, senior officials of the french foreign ministry, and jean marin, director-general of a.f.p., and georges galichon, president director general of air france.

tien chih-tung, counsellor, and other officials, of the chinese embassy in france were also present.

bettencourt and huang chen made enthusiastic speeches at the luncheon. they recalled the development of the friendly relations between france and china personally promoted by general de gaulle and chairman mao tsetung, and heartily wished that the traditional friendship between the two peoples and the friendly relations between the two countries will be steadily consolidated and strengthened.

the luncheon proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

prior to it, ambassador huang chen called on and bade farewell to acting foreign minister bettencourt at the french foreign ministry.

on march 23, a luncheon for the chinese ambassador was given by diplomatic envoys of 27 asian and african countries to france.

present were diplomatic envoys of afghanistan, algeria, burundi, cameroon, central africa, congo, egypt, ethiopia, gabon, ghana, the republic of upper volta, japan, jordan, kenya, the federation of malaysia, malagasy, morocco, mauritius, nigeria, rwanda, somalia, syria, tanzania, chad, tunisia, turkey and the people's democratic republic of yemen.

on march 25, the association of chinese residents in france also gave a reception to bid farewell to huang chen and chu lin.

speaking at the reception, the leading member of the association expressed the chinese residents' love for their motherland and requested huang chen to convey their love and respects for the great leader chairman mao.

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ambassador huang chen and comrade chu lin gave a farewell reception in the embassy this evening.

present on the french side were: martial de la fournier, representative of prime minister pierre messmer and technical adviser of the premier's office, edgar faure, minister of state for social affairs, acting foreign minister bettencourt, formal prime minister maurice couve de murville, alain peyrefitte, president of committee of cultural, family and social affairs and president of the france-china friendship group of the national assembly, geoffroy chodron de courcel, secretary-general of the foreign ministry, and other senior officials of the ministry.

present also were minister xuan thuy, minister of finance dang viet chau and vice-foreign minister nguyen co thach, of the democratic republic of viet nam, minister nguyen van hieu, head of the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam to the consultative conference between the two south vietnamese parties in paris, and ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia chau seng, thiounn mumm and ngo hou.

envoys of various countries to france also attended the reception.

also present were pridi panamyon, formal prime minister of thailand, maurice baumont, honorary chairman, madame helene marchisio, secretary, madame irene de lipkowski, and member of the presidium, of the france-china friendship society, and other personages of various circles of france.

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CHINA AND ITU

Chinese Telecommunication Delegation Leaves Peking for Geneva

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1973)

an eight-member telecommunication delegation of china left here by air today for geneva to attend the world administrative telegraph and telephone conference of the international telecommunication union and the 28th session of the i.t.u. administrative council. head of the delegation is liu yuan, deputy director of the international relations bureau under the telecommunication administrations of the people's republic of china.

they were seen off at the airport by shen kuang and peng hung-chih, deputy directors of the chinese telecommunication administrations, and leading members of departments concerned yeh cheng-pa and liang chia-tso.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Chinese Government Economic Delegation Back from Mongolia

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 27, 1973)

the government economic delegation of the people's republic of china led by its deputy head wu ching-chan returned here from ulan bator by train today.

the chinese delegation had held talks in mongolia with the government economic delegation of the mongolian people's republic on matters left over from the agreement on china's economic and technical assistance to mongolia and the agreement on the dispatch of workers by china to help mongolia with production and construction. "minutes on the talks" and "exchange of letters" were signed on march 23 by hsu wen-yi, leader of the chinese government economic delegation and chinese ambassador to mongolia, and sal gan, leader of the mongolian government economic delegation and chairman of the mongolian state commission for economic relations with foreign countries, on behalf of their respective governments.

the "minutes on the talks" stipulate that at the suggestion of the government of the mongolian people's republic, the government of the people's republic of china agrees to hand over to the mongolian government the seven incomplete projects at prices as they are, which china helped mongolia build according to the relevant agreements signed between the chinese and mongolian governments on december 29, 1958 and on may 31, 1960.

the above-mentioned incomplete projects together with equipment and materials as well as facilities of a hospital and a school had already been handed over. the chinese workers and staff left behind in mongolia to take care of these projects had returned to peking from ulan bator earlier.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Government Ministerial Mission Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 27, 1973)

a government ministerial mission from new zealand led by joseph a. walding, associate minister of foreign affairs and minister of overseas trade, arrived here by air this evening on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

the new zealand guests were welcomed at the airport by chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, and leading members of organizations concerned, including lin ping, pei chien-chang, hsiang chien, li en-chiu, peng chin-po, wu fan-wu and kao chien-chung.

also at the airport were ross william cottrill, charge d'affaires ad interim of the australian embassy here, m.h. morgan, counsellor of the british embassy, and r.g. godson, commercial counsellor of the canadian embassy.

when the new zealand guests stopped over at kwangchow this afternoon, they were greeted by chen yu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of organizations concerned.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister and New Zealand Associate Minister of Foreign Affairs Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and joseph a. walding, leader of the new zealand government ministerial mission, associate minister of foreign affairs and minister of overseas trade, held talks here this morning.

taking part in the talks were:

members of the new zealand government ministerial mission geoffrey easterbrook-smith, william bryee harland, colin murray, t. christopher o'brien, christopher elder and b. bremner; and

leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned pei chien-chang, wu fan-wu, tu kuo-wei, chin ming, shen jo-yun and hu feng-hsien.

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Holds Talks with His New Zealand Counterpart

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1973)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, held talks here this afternoon with joseph a. walding, leader of the new zealand government ministerial mission, associate minister of foreign affairs and minister of overseas trade.

taking part in the talks were:

members of the new zealand government ministerial mission geoffrey easterbrook-smith, william bryee harland, colin murray, christopher elder, b. bremner and miss joan wooler; and

leading members and staff members of chinese organizations concerned pei chien-chang, pan chun, peng chin-po, wang yung-chien, li ju-hai, chang hsing-chiao, wang tien-ming and chen shih-piao.

New Zealand Government Ministerial Mission Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1973)

chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of the new zealand government ministerial mission led by joseph a. walding, associate minister of foreign affairs and minister of overseas trade.

speaking at the banquet, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua said: "we are very glad to entertain here the first new zealand minister to visit china since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and new zealand."

chiao kuan-hua said: "after becoming prime minister last november, the honourable norman kirk stated he would pursue a new independent foreign policy giving expression to new zealand's national ideals as well as reflecting her national interests and took the positive step to establish diplomatic relations with the people's republic of china. the smooth normalization of the relations between china and new zealand fully shows that it is not only in conformity with the desire of the broad masses of the two countries but also conducive to the relaxation of international tension.

"we have always held that in international intercourse all countries, big and small, should be equal and should follow the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit; and peaceful coexistence. in line with this position, we are ready to actively promote friendly relations and cooperation with new zealand in the political, trade, cultural, and scientific-technological fields. we believe that the friendship between our two countries will grow stronger through our common efforts.

"it is fully understandable that new zealand, as a country in the pacific, is greatly concerned about the peace and stability of this region. 'pacific' is a good name, but unfortunately the region has not been truly pacific over the last decades. it went through the ravages of world war ii. and since the war it has continued to be under the manipulation of expansionist forces and become an arena of rivalry between the superpowers. china is firmly opposed to power politics and hegmonism in international relations. the chinese government has time and again declared that it will never seek hegemony in the asia-pacific region and is also opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony. we hold that the independence and sovereignty of all countries in the pacific region should be respected and should not be subjected to interference by outside forces. we are ready to work together with new zealand and other peace-loving countries to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of all countries and preserve peace in the pacific region."

in reply, joseph a. walding said: "the people of new zealand have long been interested in your country, whose great achievements command our respect and admiration.

"since our early days we have had a small but flourishing chinese community, whose diligence, honesty and ability have earned them the respect of their fellow new zealanders.

"we regret for many years there has been little contact between our countries."

referring to new zealand's recognition of the people's republic of china, he said: "we are determined that new zealand will no longer be cut off from a quarter of the world's population. we are anxious to establish a friendly and constructive relationship with china."

joseph a. walding said: "we belong to the pacific ocean and we want to play our part in that part of the world.

"my government is determined that new zealand will take an independent stand in international affairs.

"we are not to be any country's pawn.

"we will stand on our own feet: we will speak with our own voice.

"we have no ambitions for expansion or influence.

"we are determined to work as closely as we can with the people of asia and the pacific as well as with our traditional friends in europe and north america in the cause of world peace."

he said: "we seek to avoid wars, and to reduce the tensions that breed them.

"although we are a small nation, we believe we can make a worthwhile contribution to world peace."

concluding, joseph a. walding said: "the goals we seek, many other countries seek as well.

"once the barriers of suspicion and hostility have fallen, the countries of asia and the pacific will be able to work together to resolve their differences peacefully and to better their peoples.

"we in new zealand look forward to working closely with china, and with other countries in the region, towards these ends."

also present at the banquet were sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned, including lin ping, pei chien-chang, an chih-yuan, hsiang chien, li en-chiu, pan chun, peng chin-po, wu fan-wu, kao chien-chung, cheng chi-hung, chang hsing-chiao and wang chuan-yao.

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CHINA AND ROMANIA

Delegation of Chinese Academy of Sciences Leaves Peking for Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1973)

a six-member delegation of the chinese academy of sciences led by yueh chih-chien, acting secretary-general of the academy, left here by air for romania today. invited by the academy of sciences of the romanian socialist republic, the delegation is to sign a plan of scientific cooperation between the two academies for 1973-74.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were chu ko-chen, wu yu-hsun and wu heng, leading members of the chinese academy of sciences, and leading members of organizations concerned yen chi-tzu, pan chun and chao wei-shan.

also present were romanian ambassador to china, nicolae gavrilescu, and counsellor of the embassy, octavian gavris.

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TABLE TENNIS DELEGATION

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, Mar. 26, 1973)

the chinese table tennis delegation with li meng-hua as leader and chen hsien, sung chung and hsu yin-sheng as deputy leaders arrived here this afternoon by special plane to take part in the forthcoming 32nd world table tennis championships.

m. novkovic, president of the yugoslav table tennis association, came here especially to welcome the chinese delegation.

welcoming the chinese delegation at the airport were also l. materic, first vice-chairman, and l. zecevic, secretary-general, of the organizing committee of the 32nd world table tennis championships; and s. jeremic, secretary-general of the yugoslav table tennis association.

z. pudaric, manager of the sarajevo metal products and electric company (fero elektro), a rear service unit of the chinese table tennis team to the world championships, was at the airport to meet the chinese delegation.

present at the airport were kang yong so, deputy leader, and other members, of the table tennis delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea, who came here earlier for the world championships.

present also were wang chin, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the chinese embassy in yugoslavia, and representatives of the chinese cooking experts' team in sarajevo city.

braving the rain, sarajevo girls greeted the chinese guests at the airport. they presented the guests with bouquets and memorial badges. yugoslav friends warmly shook hands with and extended sincere greetings to the chinese players.

at the airport, sung chung, deputy leader of the chinese delegation, and playing coach li fu-jung made speeches to yugoslav correspondents.

in his speech, sung chung said: "we have now come to sarajevo from peking to take part in the world championships with a view to seeking friendship. we are convinced that yugoslav friends will certainly be good at organizing the 32nd championships. our main purpose is to promote our friendship with the people and players of various countries and with the yugoslav people and players in particular."

in his speech, li fu-jung said: "i have come here for the sake of friendship. i feel very glad that i shall have an opportunity of meeting my old friends again and making more new friends. the forthcoming championships are bigger in size than the previous ones with the participation of more people. therefore, competitions will be held on a very high level. it is my belief that players of various countries will certainly bring their table tennis skill into fuller play."

CHINA AND USSR

Chinese PLA Man Denounces True Colors of Soviet Maritime Overlord

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 27, 1973)

the "people's daily" today carries an article entitled "the true colours of a maritime overlord" written by tai shan-hung of a unit of the chinese people's liberation army. the article reads:

in a recent article entitled "the question of international law on world seas and oceans", the soviet journal "international affairs" talks glibly about the soviet union being a "great maritime power" which "has a very great bearing" on the "exploitation of world seas and oceans and the maritime law". but in what way does it have such "a very great bearing"? the article openly declares that it is "illegal" for the small and medium-sized countries to "unilaterally extend their territorial waters beyond the limit of 12 nautical miles". it wantonly accuses a number of small and medium-sized countries of violating "international law" by extending their territorial seas and areas of jurisdiction to 200 nautical miles. it babbles that if all other countries in the world follow suit, "over 40 per cent of the seas and oceans in the world might become territorial waters." in the last analysis, it betrays nothing but the worry that the struggle of the countries of the third world in defence of their state sovereignty and maritime resources might become a hindrance and blow to the maritime hegemony of the superpowers.

any one with a slight knowledge of international law knows that there has never been a unified and internationally-recognized limit of territorial seas in history. the limits of all territorial seas in the world were determined by the owner-countries themselves. quite a lot of countries have extended the limits beyond 12 nautical miles, ranging from 18, 25, 30, 130 to 200. this is a matter of sovereignty for each owner-country. the soviet revisionists advocate arbitrarily that "the breadth of territorial waters" of other countries should "range from 3 to 12 nautical miles". this is entirely an attempt to realize their wishful thinking about "a maximum limit of high seas and a minimum limit of territorial seas", which, if realized, would pave the way for them to barge at will on the seas and oceans and plunder the maritime resources of other countries.

without using veiled expressions, the soviet journal says: "seas and oceans take up 71 per cent of the surface of the globe and they are a very important source of foodstuffs, a rich store-house of mineral resources." so their being large in area, plentiful in foodstuffs and rich in resources has driven fear and panic into the soviet

revisionists that "over 40 per cent of the seas and oceans in the world might become territorial waters." what does it show if not their expansionist ambition to occupy the seas and oceans by force and plunder the maritime resources of other countries?

the propagandists of the soviet revisionists repeatedly advocate that "the delimitation of 200 nautical miles will not sometimes make full use of the fishery resources within the 200 nautical miles of territorial waters" and that "the fishes can only live in a definite period of time and afterwards, will perish." by taking, for instance, argentina, which has set a 200-nautical mile territorial sea limit, they made a calculation and claimed that in the coastal areas that argentina has declared as its territorial waters, the annual catch only amounts to a very small percentage of all the fish available and "the rest was not made use of and finally, left to die." the implication here is that the countries of the third world are too backward to be capable of utilizing the fishery resources within their own territorial seas, and instead of leaving the fishes to "die", the soviet revisionists should be allowed to get them. what a tone of an out-and-out maritime overlord exclamation

the soviet revisionists also cast their covetous eyes on sea-bed resources. apart from sending out a large number of sea-going trawlers, they have sent so-called "survey boats" everywhere, because, as they have declared, "oil, gas and other mineral deposits in the sea-bed are several times those on land". that is why the soviet revisionists are terribly furious about the measures taken by a number of countries of the third world for setting 200 nautical miles as the limits of their territorial seas and national jurisdiction. they attacked these countries frantically, dreading that part of the seas and oceans in the world "will be marked off as territorial waters". this fully shows that they are by no means defending "international law" but serving their imperialist interests by dividing and occupying the seas.

in their efforts to limit the territorial waters and national jurisdiction of other countries to within 12 nautical miles, the aim of the soviet revisionists is not only to loot the maritime resources but, more important still, to practise social-imperialist hegemony throughout the world. they reckon that those who dominate the seas first will certainly dominate the world. they want eagerly their "naval flags to flutter at all latitudes". that is why they have been contending for a long time with another superpower for the domination of the seas. while preaching "the peaceful use of the sea-bed", they are actually trying hard to make use of the sea-bed for arms expansion and war preparations. the soviet revisionists are dispatching warships everywhere, stepping up their efforts to seek for and build military bases abroad, feverishly developing

nuclear submarines and establishing installations for nuclear weapons and other military facilities. all these activities of the soviet revisionists constitute a serious threat to the independence and sovereignty of all countries.

however, times have changed. the day when the one or the other superpower can dictate at will the destiny of other nations has gone forever. today, the struggle of the small and medium-sized countries that have joint forces to oppose the hegemony of the superpowers and to defend their state sovereignty and maritime resources has become an irresistible historical current. in recent years, many latin american countries have successively declared 200 nautical miles to be the limits of their territorial seas and national jurisdiction and have taken the lead in the just struggle for defending the rights of the seas. this struggle against maritime hegemony is spreading gradually from latin america to asia, africa and even north europe. the chinese people are firmly on the side of the afro-asian and latin american and all other countries upholding justice and are against maritime hegemony. we are convinced that the cause of justice is bound to win and hegemonism is doomed to defeat.

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CHINA AND ZAIRE

First Zaire Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 27, 1973)

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nguvulu lubunda, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of zaire to china, arrived here by air today.

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* NATIONAL *
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EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Liaoning University Uses Repudication of Revisionism and Rectification of Style of Work As the Leading Factor for Developing Deep-going Educational Revolution

- Worker-peasant-soldier students are now studying in an enlivened, active and enthusiastic manner

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 26, 1973)

(Our own dispatch) The Party committee of Liaoning University used repudiation of revisionism and rectification of style of work as the leading factor for developing deep-going educational revolution and promoting the reform of the guideline, contents and methods of teaching. In the past year since the worker-peasant-soldier students entered the university, they have been studying in an enlivened, active and enthusiastic manner and have also markedly increased their ability to use the fundamental theories, which they have learned, to analyze and solve problems.

In March last year as soon as the first group of worker-peasant-soldier students entered the university, the Party committee immediately organized all the students in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Young people should give first priority to a firm and correct political orientation" for participation in the repudiation of revisionism and rectification of style of work, helped them to raise their consciousness in line struggle and continued revolution, led them to repudiate the counter-revolutionary preposterous theories advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i with reference to the reality on the educational front, and further developed the consciousness of the worker-peasant-soldier students in following the road of being both red and expert.

The students themselves extensively organize groups for the study of Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works, grasp firmly the remolding of their

world outlook and strive to put proletarian politics in command of professional studies. During the past year, eleven students gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party, 40 of them joined the Communist Youth League and 81 of them won distinction.

In order to cultivate the worker-peasant-soldier students along the red and expert orientation, the Party committee of Liaoning University seriously implements the guideline, "Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor," on the basis of mobilizing the masses to repudiate penetratingly the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. "Using society as a factory" is practiced in the arts faculty and operation of factories in the university, linking of factories with the university and open-door operation of the school is practiced in the science faculty so that students from the first line of the three great revolutionary movements need not detach themselves from practice during the period when they study in the university. In the meantime, study of theory is also stressed on the basis of practice. In this way it is possible for the students not only to grasp more successfully the basic theories they are studying but also to increase their ability to work independently and to solve problems on the basis of combining theory with practice.

During the study of "capital and hired labor" in political economy, the teachers organized students of the Economics Department to attend on-the-spot teaching at Shenyang Textile Mill in conjunction with an investigation into the history of the mill. In this way, after coming into contact with a large amount of information concerning the cruel exploitation of the workers by capitalists, it became possible for the students to understand much more profoundly the Marxist theory of capital accumulation and surplus value. Under the guidance of master workers and teachers, they compiled an investigation report entitled: "The History of Exploitation in the Puppet Fengt'ien Textile Mill." By so doing the students increased their ability to analyze and solve problems.

The Physics Department of this university has set up a teaching-production-scientific research "three-in-one" universal electronic instrument plant, in which the students engage in production practice. In this way they not only master the skill of the production process and using of instruments but also bring forth certain significant theoretical questions which the teachers have not expected, such as questions concerning the etching of grove on corrosion of surfaces and questions concerning theoretical calculations of probes.

After the worker-peasant-soldier students entered the university, the departments pay attention to enhancing, in the course of teaching, their characteristics of daring to think, daring to speak out and daring to make revolution and lead them to combine the study of the basic viewpoints of dialectic materialism and historical materialism with the study of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in the realm of science so as to increase their ability to criticize the bourgeoisie in the course of repudiating the revisionist preposterous theories spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and demolishing the bourgeois academic system.

In the course of studying ancient Chinese history Sung Meng-yung, a student of the History Department, paid attention to cultivating her ability to criticize the bourgeoisie. She used the basic Marxist viewpoint to analyze the tremendous role of reform of peasants' revolutionary wars in the whole feudal society, from the angle of the contradiction in the relation between productive forces and production relations in feudal society, and wrote an essay on her experience acquired in the study, entitled: "Peasants' Uprisings and Peasants' Wars Were the True Forces in Pushing Forward the Development of Feudal Society." This essay contained new views on the criticism of the reactionary "theory of the policy of concession."

During the past few years Party committee of Liaoning University has mobilized the cadres and teachers to grasp firmly the reform of teaching materials and some of the teaching materials were made to suit the characteristics of the worker-peasant-soldier students. After the enrollment of new students, the Party committee again mobilize the teachers and students to strive to reform old teaching methods, seriously develop activities of appraising the teachers and students and practice the mass line in teaching. As a result, many students are enlightened by the teachers and become capable of studying actively and critically without being restricted by the teaching materials and the teachers' lectures. They learn to think independently and dare to express their views.

Teaching materials on analytic geometry used by the Mathematics Department use typical products as a focus in the reform of the old system and strengthen the combination of theory with practice. This makes the students study actively and voluntarily. During an examination a student proceeded from the practice of the double bolt, a typical product, and reduced a quadratic equation to a standard equation. In this way he broke out of the confines of the teaching materials and used relatively simple methods to find the quadratic functions after rotation. In finding the locus of the equi-distant point between two straight lines on two different planes, he examined the additional root by using a simpler and more accurate method than that they had learned.

"The questions of educational reform is essentially a question of teachers." The relatively good achievement made by the worker-peasant-soldier students in their studies in a relatively short period of time is inseparable from the progress made by the teachers in ideological remolding during the past few years. Revolutionary teachers who consider the duty of training worker-peasant-soldier students as a sign of the Party's greatest faith in them strive to do their teaching work well with a strong desire to "remain loyal to the Party's educational cause."

* * *

STUDENT'S HEALTH

Earnestly Carry Out Health Work for Students Successfully

by

Educational Revolution Group of No. 2 Middle School
of Urumchi Municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 26, 1973)

To make it possible for students to grow up healthily, the revolutionary committee of our school attaches great importance to health work, actively implements the guideline of "placing emphasis on prevention" put forward by Chairman Mao, energetically develops the patriotic health movement, puts special personnel in charge of health work for the school, spreads knowledge on health and teaches the students good hygienic habits. This helps to raise the health standards of the students continuously.

Beginning from the first term of 1971 we started a general survey on the health of the teachers and students in the school to find out about their health conditions. During the survey we mobilized the masses, relied upon the masses and overcame the difficulty of having only a small number of people to do a great amount of work. Health workers in the classes helped to record height, weight, eyesight, etc., and successfully accomplished the t sk of general health survey in the school as well as set up a medical file for the teachers and students.

We also made arrangements for all the teachers and students in the school to undergo X-ray examination of the chest at a hospital every spring. Instructors were notified of the results of their students' examination so that the teachers might understand the physical conditions of their students and give proper care to students with chronic diseases. During the period between March 1971 and October 1972 the health clinic conducted more than 2,000 examinations on the students who had thus basically attained the goal of receiving one examination a year. Physical examinations enabled us to go one step further in grasping the laws governing diseases commonly found among the students and to lay a good foundation for disease prevention work.

To protect the students' eyesight and prevent near-sightedness, we have developed an education among the students on the protection of eyesight and prevention of near-sightedness. In the meantime, we also informed the teachers of the condition of their students' eyesight so that they could regularly educate and supervise the students in connection with the care of their eyesight.

We also popularize eyeball exercises in the school and give lectures on "the prevention of near-sightedness," etc., as well as make the provision that two eyesight examinations are to be made every year. In the past, health workers shouted commands during eyeball exercise sessions, making it difficult to control the timing. In the meantime, some classes failed to do this

exercise regularly. Beginning from this term, it is provided that all students in the school were to do eyeball exercise after the second lesson of the day by following the broadcast instructions. After these concrete measures were adopted the rate of near-sightedness decreased gradually and the eysight of many students with pseudo-near-sightedness also returned to normalcy.

In the work of developing health work in the school, we follow Chairman Mao's teaching, "Let us mobilize ourselves, pay attention to personal hygiene, minimize illness and raise the health standard," and establish a health system, in which we divide the classes into sanitation sections, persevere in cleaning up everyday and performing one major clean-up every week and in conducting periodical inspections, appraisals, comparisons and summings up. In this way we have basically achieved the combination of shock action with regularity. To prevent contagious and common diseases, we seriously carried out the guideline "Taking prevention as the principal measure," mobilized the students to take part in physical training actively and did preventive inoculation work seriously.

We also develop mass activities in disease prevention among the students. There are two health workers in each class, who are taught simple therapeutic techniques in short-term training classes held during holidays. These health workers help the school doctor with injections, physical examinations, dressing, dispensing medicine and reporting of epidemic situations, etc. In addition, the school doctor also educates female students in menstrual hygiene. In this way good preventive work reduces the incidence of disease among the students and activated medical and health work.

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RUSTICATION OF URBAN YOUTHS

They Are Models in Sending Their Children To Do Farming

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 27, 1973)

Early in the morning of December 24 last year, a bus carrying some rusticated educated youths steered out of the sanatorium run by a certain unit under the PLA Shenyang Command. The bus was filled with a joyful atmosphere and laughter. Three of the leading cadres and many comrades of this sanatorium waved a farewell to these vigorous youths. Looking at the bus in the distance, those who bade farewell to these youths and were still standing at the entrance of the sanatorium could not help recounting the story of how these three leading cadres taught their children to go to the countryside and engage themselves in farming.

Unforgettable Lesson of Tradition

When the child graduate from middle school, how should I help him take the first step on the road of revolution? Political commissar Ma Ying-tsun had ruminated over this problem time and again before his son Hsiao-tse graduated. He held that going to the mountain and rural areas was a bright road pointed out by Chairman Mao for educated youths, and that he should take lead in answering Chairman Mao's great call by firmly supporting his son in going to the countryside. For this reason, he constantly educated his son, preparing him ideologically for a life of farming in the countryside.

In early December last year, as soon as the school set up a study class for its prospective graduates, Ma Hsiao-tse was the first one to enroll himself and firmly asked for permission to go to the countryside. Coming home, Ma Ying-tsun was filled with joy at hearing that Hsiao-tse had enrolled himself for the study class. He also thought that: The boy has grown up in the barracks and in the city since childhood and lacks tempering in adversities. To enable him to establish the idea of taking root in the countryside, I must impart to him the honorable traditions of hard struggle. Accordingly, he called Hsiao-tse to his side and told him his hard army life during the years of war.

During the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, Ma Ying-tsun perseveringly waged struggle in the rear of the enemy in Pohai military district, Shantung. At that time, conditions were very tough. To solve the problem of difficulties of getting grain supplies, he and other comrades, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching of obtaining ample food and clothing by working with our own hands, displayed the revolutionary spirit of the Nanniwan production campaign and got together with the masses to fight battles and to carry out production simultaneously, eventually overcoming difficulties and winning victory. Coming to this point, Ma Ying-tsun added: "It was necessary to display the Yenan spirit during the years of war. It is also necessary to display the Yenan spirit during the period of socialism." Hsiao-tse received tremendous encouragement from what his father said.

The day for Hsiao-tse to go to the countryside drew near. Ma Ying-tsun specially went to a book store to buy him a notebook. In the show case were displayed many different notebooks. He picked and chose and eventually singled out the one which had on its cover a picture of Paota Hill at Yenan together with seven characters meaning "The Yenan spirit emits light." He gave Hsiao-tse a few copies of works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings together with this notebook. When packing things for his use in the countryside, Hsiao-tse's mother specially made for him a sewing kit with a piece of yellow cloth.

What deep and eager expectations did this notebook and this sewing kit convey! The parents' education and the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle gradually sprouted in Hsiao-tse's mind. The night before he set out for the countryside, he was packing his things. He singled out a jar which his father had used 20 years ago. He felt that, bringing it along, he could encourage himself to inherit the honorable tradition of hard struggle and temper himself and grow up better in the vast countryside.

A Struggle in the Family

It has not been plain sailing for Chun-ling, daughter of political department head Chiang Yung-pin, in going to the countryside. There was a struggle at home.

In early December last year, Chiang Chun-ling joined the study class for prospective graduates held by the school. Enlightened and educated by her father, she made up her mind to go to the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. Returning home, she put up a trial balloon and asked: "Mama, I am going to enroll myself in a group going to the countryside!"

"You better not do that for the moment. I want to think more about it!" Her mother was astonished by this and replied readily.

At that moment, Chiang Yung-pin said conscientiously: "Chun-ling has decided to go to the countryside in response to the Party's call....."

Chun-ling's mother interrupted and said to him: "The child has been brought up by me. You are willing to let her go, but I am not!"

He explained patiently: "The child has been brought up by the Party and the state. Now the Party wants her to go to do farming in the countryside. We can't keep the child from going away!" Hearing this, she bowed her head and sat down, uttering not a word.

A few days later, Chun-lung again mentioned her wish to join the group going to the countryside. But her mother had not yet changed her mind, so she was very much worried. Chiang Yung-pin knew very well what the child's mother had in her mind. He felt that he should arouse her class consciousness. Thus he said: "You were sold to other people when you were young, and there was nobody to take care of you. .... Now you must not forget the sufferings in the old society!"

Each of his words sounded like a blow of the hammer at her heart. Many scenes of past sufferings came to her mind. Thus thinking, she could not help shedding tears.

A moment later, Chiang Yung-pin continued: Please try to think of this. In the old society, the laboring people were forced to sell their children. How your parents longed to see you. But, their longing was unanswered and they didn't see you even once. Now you may look at things today. It is only because we have the leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao that we can live in happiness and our child can graduate from middle school. All that we have are given us by the Party. In return we have to give our children to the Party. We must let the children go where conditions are difficult, so that they may weather the storm and face the world. This is beneficial to their growth. We must think more about this if we want to take good care of our children.

Tears of class sufferings washed her eyes clean. Wiping her tears, she said to her daughter: "Child, go to enroll yourself. I give you firm support!" Chun-ling leaped with joy. Taking her mother by her hand, she said: "Mama, you are really kind to me!" A few days later, she set out happily for the countryside.

Instructions Before Departure

Wearing presbyopic glasses, an old cadre in his fifties was happily reading a letter from his eldest daughter who had gone to the countryside. This letter was filled with revolutionary vigor. Reading it, he wore a smile of content. This old cadre was Ts'ui Chih-ch'eng, deputy director of this sanatorium.

Ts'ui joined the "Old 8th Route" Army in 1937. He was only 16 when he resolutely embarked on the road of revolution. He fought north and south and experienced all hardships of life. In 1968, he supported his eldest daughter in going to the countryside. In December last year, his son Ts'ui Hsing graduated from middle school. At a meeting of students' parents held by the school, Ts'ui Chih-ch'eng stated clearly that he had already been prepared ideologically and materially and would let his son go with the first group to the countryside."

Very soon, it was December 23. The child was to set out for the countryside tomorrow. "Is there anything else that I should tell him?" He called his son to his side, explained to him again the far-reaching meaning of the sending of educated youths to the mountain and rural areas and told him how his eldest daughter had been tempered in the countryside. He said to him again with emphasis: "In the countryside, you must receive re-education humbly from the poor and lower-middle peasants and get along well with your schoolmates." Ts'ui Hsing had heard these words many times, but he found that they sounded more intimately this time.

Comrade Lü Wen-fang, Ts'ui Hsing's mother, was also an old comrade who joined the army during the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression.

The child was about to leave her the next day. She was very happy and felt that she had many things to tell him. After thinking for a moment, she said to him: "My boy, the countryside is a big classroom. Your elder sister formerly was rather finicky. After receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and tempering herself through labor in the countryside, she established the idea of hard struggle. In the countryside, you also must receive re-education humbly from the poor and lower-middle peasants and train yourself arduously in labor!"

Before concluding, Ts'ui Chih-ch'eng said meaningfully to his son: "Your parents are communists. You also must take the lead and must not think that you are special and must not cherish any feeling of superiority. In the countryside, you must have long-term planning and prove yourself a good commune member. You must not be poisoned by the 'theory of going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold' pushed by renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and must not think that you are staying in the countryside only for the time being."

Little Ts'ui bore each of these words in mind. He declared that he would never fail to live up to the expectations of the Party and his parents.

Early the next morning, the two veteran fighters of the "Old 8th Route" Army escorted their son to the place of meeting. Seeing the big red flower on the chest of their child, they recalled the touching scene in which the people of the liberated areas sent their sons to join the army in the past. Their hearts were filled with boundless joy when they saw the young men vigorously embarking on the new march.....

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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CRITICISM OF REVISIONISM

Criticize Transcendentalism, Liberate the Mind

by

Li So-shou (李鎖壽), secretary of Party branch of Nannao brigade, Tachai commune, Hsiyang hsien

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 28, 1973)

During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the Party branch of Nannao brigade, Tachai commune, Hsiyang hsien, Shansi Province, leads the masses to apply Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking and their personal experience in refuting "transcendentalism" and the "theory of genius" trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. The thinking of the masses is liberated widely and the cadres' style of work is improved tremendously, giving an impetus to the more brisk development of revolution and production in Nannao. This article by Comrade Li So-shou is a very lively summing-up.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Editor

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Our Nannao brigade is situated on a mountain ridge rising more than 1,100 meters above sea-level. Before the nationwide liberation it was known as a poverty-stricken mountain village where the surface layer of soil was thin, the land sterile and the community small. After the liberation, under the Party's leadership, the poor and lower-middle peasants of our village were emancipated and became their own masters. They made progress in production and everyday life. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, a tremendous change took place in our village which had all along been considered "unpromising."

From 1966 to 1971, per-mow output of grain rose from more than 180 catties to 933 catties, being four times greater than that before the great cultural revolution. Our village has some 60 families, comprising fewer than 300 people. It delivered and sold 270,000 catties of grain to the state in 1971, more than double its total output of grain in 1966, with each commune member delivering and selling an average of close to 1,000 catties to the state. It also had 120,000 catties of grain in reserve, which was enough for one year's consumption for members of the whole brigade. In 1972, we defeated a serious drought and again reaped a better harvest. Since the past few years, a tremendous change has taken place in production and construction of our brigade: Tachai-type fields were built, a firm hold was taken of the construction of water conservancy projects, motor highways were opened on the mountain slopes, high-tension power transmission lines were laid and tap water was available.

With production developed, the commune members led an ever better life and earned double income, and 90 percent of the families had cash deposits with the bank and lived in newly-built stone huts.

Why was such change possible in Nannao brigade? Was it because our village formerly did not have people of "genius" and some people of "genius" suddenly appeared in the past few years? During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, we cited our personal experience in answer to these questions: Our village basically did not have any of such "genius" and "heroes" as swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type called them. Instead, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants made history with their hands. We applied Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking in refuting the "transcendentalism" and "theory of genius" trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby further liberating the thinking of the masses and inducing a tremendous change in the cadres' styles of work. Revolution and production developed more briskly in Nannao brigade.

Who Says We Are "Born Incapable"?

To usurp the Party and seize power, to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type go all out to trumpet idealist transcendentalism, saying that some people are born capable, come with a "good brain" from their mothers' wombs and that the world will be ruled by them, while others are born "stupid" and can only toil and labor like animals. This kind of fallacy is goods of the same brand as "people of Nannao brigade are born incapable" disseminated by the class enemies in our village.

Chairman Mao teaches: "Correct ideas come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment." "Whoever wants to know a thing has no way of doing so except by coming into contact with it, that is, by living (practicing) in its environment." The change in our village in the past few years fully demonstrates that practice enables man to acquire more skills and to become more intelligent; if a man does not go through practice but just lies in bed and does empty talk, he will remain incapable of doing the things which he does not know how to do, and it is impossible for him to become intelligent and to acquire skills.

Take for instance the building of motor highways on the mountain slopes. Our Nannao brigade formerly had very poor communications facilities. Manure was brought to the fields and grain carried into the village by means of manual labor or donkeys in the past. The village was inaccessible even to big carts. In 1967, our village learned from Tachai. To develop production, we wanted to build a motor highway on the mountain slope. As soon as this news broke out, the class enemies poured cold water on us, saying: "Nannao originally did not have this road and this geographical feature. It is impossible to make this village accessible to horse-drawn carts!" The Party branch of the brigade uncovered the conspiracy of the class enemies and organized the Party members and the masses to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's

philosophic essays such as "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" and unfolded revolutionary mass criticism in the light of the question "Is it true that the people of Nannao are born incapable?" The poor and lower-middle peasants said: "Who is born capable of using the iron hammer and the rock drill? We don't know how to do the work, but we can learn to do it by doing it. We have no blacksmiths and masons. But we can train some in the course of practice."

We advanced in the face of difficulties. A team of 20 men came to the worksite. Wang Hu-t'ou, a communist, volunteered to learn to do the work of a blacksmith. He was willing to endure hardships and to study. Slowly, he learned to repair rock drills, hoes and spades and became a blacksmith of our village. When a power station was set up and dwelling caves were dug behind the village, he learned through practice to do the work of a mason and a carpenter and also acquired some electrician's skills. Led and helped by him, more than ten poor and lower-middle peasants learned to do the work of a blacksmith, a mason and a carpenter. Formerly Nannao did not have a blacksmith, a mason or a carpenter. It had to ask some people of other localities to come to do the work. Now, it not only has its own blacksmiths, masons and carpenters but also can aid other production brigades in handiwork.

Some people called Wang Hu-t'ou a "capable man" of our village. He said: "I am capable of nothing! I am now 40. Why was it that I could not do many branches of work in the past 30 years but became capable of doing the work only in the past few years? This was because I was guided by Chairman Mao's thinking, had the support of the masses and learned to do the work by doing it, and so I became capable of doing the work gradually." Hu-t'ou's experience shows that: Nobody is born capable and nobody is born incapable. Parted from practice, nobody can be capable. As long as we go through practice courageously and carry out study well, we can change from being an incapable into a capable man.

Capability and incapability, intelligence and lack of it are related to each other. One's intelligence develops continuously with practice and never will one be extremely intelligent. Take our blasting in road building for instance. At first, we made "vertical blasting" and "small blasting," that is, we drilled vertical holes in rocks and put a little bit of black powder in the hole. Later, after doing much of the work, we became more experienced and made "table blasting" and "big blasting," that is, we drilled holes horizontally in the fissures of the rocks and used TNT instead. In this way, not only manpower and powder were saved, but safety was insured and the effect of explosion was many times better.

At first, we had to make 20 blasts before we could have enough loose earth to be carried away for one day. Later, we made only one blast and could have enough loose earth for a few days' work. We went through the course of "practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge" in this way and subsequently became more and more intelligent and more and more capable of conquering nature.

After more than 20 days' hard struggle, we cut a 5-li-long road on the mountains. This road was accessible not only to horse-drawn carts but also to automobiles, so that communications facilities were much better than before. This incident was a criticism against the transcendentalism trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, a blow at the class enemies, and education and encouragement for the cadres and the masses.

The Masses Are the Real Heroes

Chairman Mao teaches: "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type sing a tune against this, saying nonsensically that history is created not by the masses of the people but by a small number of "heroes." This is out-and-out historical idealism. They dream of forcing this spiritual yoke on us and tying up our hands and feet so they may stage a counter-revolutionary comeback.

Who are the creators of history, the heroes or the masses? In our Nannao brigade, the land is tilled by the masses, the roads are opened by the masses, power generation is run by the masses and houses are built by the masses. Without the masses, Nannao cannot be as it is today.

Take for instance the conducting of water to check the drought. In 1972, our village was attacked by a serious drought, the like of which was rarely seen in the past century. Not a saturating rain had fallen from spring to winter. What should we do? Should we be scared, feel pessimistic and depressed, or should we pluck up our revolutionary spirit and try to overcome the drought? After going through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, the poor and lower-middle peasants of our brigade had surging enthusiasm for socialism.

Answering Chairman Mao's great calls "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" and "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," the Party branch led the masses to work with one red heart and two hands and in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and to fight a "people's war" of building water conservation projects. They made designs, acquired materials, made explosives and lime, repaired means of communications and raised capital by their own efforts. When manpower was insufficient, they took the mass line and tried all possible means to tap the potentials of labor. The old men and women and the young children all came forward to do what they were capable of doing. The masses fought against drought and criticized revisionism simultaneously.

Annoyed by the counter-revolutionary sinister conspiracy of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the poor and lower-middle peasants took out their baskets which they used when they went begging for food in the old society, and said: "Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type want to subvert socialism and try to make us return to the evil old society and to live like a beggar again. They are day-dreaming. These rascals want to restore capitalism. We must achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, and deal telling blows at the renegades and traitors!"

Fearing neither hardship nor fatigue, they went to work early in the morning and returned home late in the night. They were determined to fight against and overcome drought. They had inexhaustible energy!

Drought is a bad thing. The masses come forward to fight against it and turn it into a good thing. The fight against drought brings about a good harvest and arouses the dauntless revolutionary spirit of the masses. Last year, the poor and lower-middle peasants of our village spent less than three months' time and built a high-altitude irrigation station and two reservoirs, together with a network of canals, and sank some wells, thereby turning some of the upland fields into irrigated land.

The masses have endless strength and wisdom. Fighting on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements, they have the richest experience. As Chairman Mao teaches us: "In a sense, fighters with the most practical experience are the most intelligent and the most capable."

In the past, water had to be carried from 5 li away for the people and the animals in our village. In 1970, pipelines totalling more than 2,000 meters in length were laid and tap water was made available. However, an extraordinarily serious drought befell last year, and the river water was too low to be pumped up and the supply of tap water was going to discontinue. A few cadres discussed the problem. They dug a pool beside the Sunghsi River and a canal to conduct river water into the pool, where the water was then pumped up to a higher level. They worked for one full day.

Li Ts'un-yin, a 19-year-old electrical worker who operated the pump, made a proposal. He said: "It is also a waste of efforts to dig this pool. There will be no water when the drought attacks. Furthermore, the river water is not clean. The people and the animals may easily contract diseases after drinking it. It is better to sink a well and make use of underground water. We can surely obtain water by sinking a well, and the water is clean." The cadres felt that this proposal was rational.

Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei once told us that we should obtain water from underground sources when no water could be obtained from the land surface. But, we feared that the project would involve too much work and need too much time and might hinder autumn harvest. We also were afraid that the outbreak of flood would impede the construction project. Therefore, we could not make a decision.

After discussion, the masses demanded sinking of a well and guaranteed completion of work before the autumn harvest. Construction work got started immediately. The masses worked with surging vigor. After fighting arduously for four days and four nights, they completed the project six days ahead of schedule. This matter taught us a very impressive lesson. At first, we considered the problem and made calculations under the roof, and the further we made the calculations, the more diffident we were of the work. This meant that we under-estimated the wisdom and strength of the masses. Once we went among the masses, we solicited good opinions and solved the problem. "The masses are the real heroes"--this is entirely true. Once we rely on the masses, we shall always be victorious; parted from the masses, we shall achieve nothing.

As a result of the criticism against the idealist transcendentalism pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking was implanted more deeply into the minds of the people. The poor and lower-middle peasants are determined to smash the spiritual trammels of idealism, to break down superstition and fetishes and to liberate their thinking. Through practice, they see their strength and believe that they can master their own destiny.

An old shepherd came from another village to settle in Nannao. He did not believe that Nannao would change its outlook. He carried himself as an "alien" and always thought of going away. The criticism against idealist transcendentalism broadened his view. He saw that in Nannao the people changed, the land changed, the village changed, and output changed. He no longer wanted to go away. He was determined to fight together with the poor and lower-middle peasants of Nannao to change this place completely. He herded twice as many sheep as he did in the past. Formerly he wanted some farm hands to help him fleece the sheep. Now he no longer needs help from other people but instead goes on his own initiative to help in doing farm jobs. He said: "A river flows downward, but man must aim high ideologically. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, man definitely can make the high mountain bow its head and the river give way."

Women Play the Role As Half of the Force

Transcendentalism trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type was picked from the garbage of the landlord and capitalist classes. The old ideology, old habits and old traditions of belittling women as in the past several thousand years are also goods of the same brand. This was formerly a popular saying in our village: "Women are born capable only of cooking, washing and taking care of the children, and they cannot do farm jobs." The women were confined to the kitchen, the rice-hulling machine and the flour grinder, and they seldom went to labor in the fields. With production developed, machines were used in rice hulling and flour grinding. Creches and kindergartens were set up in the village. Women could go out of their homes and join the men in going through the three great revolutionary movements. They became an important force in building a socialist new countryside.

Criticism of idealist transcendentalism played a tremendous role in liberating the women's thinking. They discarded their sense of inferiority, threw away the old traditions and no longer believed that "women were born inferior to men." They now dare to think of what they formerly dared not think about; they now dare to do what they dared not do in the past. They could do what men had achieved. In our village, some women learned to till the land, others became experts in sowing seeds, and still others were strong coolies. Some women were scared when they formerly saw men handling explosives and making blasts. Now they not only are expert blasters but also have learned to make explosives.

A fraternal production brigade once wanted us to tell about the experience of making explosives. We sent a woman to it. At first, the people of this brigade did not believe, saying: "Even our men do not know how to do the job.

Why send a woman here?" They didn't know that this woman was often charged with making explosives in our brigade. In the past, women were not allowed to enter the threshing grounds for fear that they would "bring ill luck" and no grain could be obtained. Now, without women working on the threshing grounds, it is really impossible to obtain grain!

The story of the fight at "Chiumayen" waged by the women of our village gives a vivid description of the liberation of women's thinking. "Chiumayen" is a rocky hill. In the past, the commune members saw this hill when they went out of doors, and had to climb it every day. But, none of them thought of leveling it. Last year, after criticizing idealist transcendentalism, the cadres and the commune members felt that "Chiumayen" was more and more a sore to their eyes. They said: "The world is created by the slaves. So we want to move away the hill!" More than 40 women went up "Chiumayen" to drill eyelets, placed explosive charges, gather rocks and carry away the earth. They worked throughout one winter and the ensuing spring. With these women as the main force, the masses moved away this hill which stood in front of Nannao village for the past generations. "Chiumayen" became a man-made "small plain" of 18 mow on the hilltop.

Tempering in the revolutionary practice and deepening of the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement induces a deep change in the women's mental outlook. In the past, some women dared not put the hoes on their shoulders when they went to labor in the fields, for fear that other people would laugh at them. Now, they take doing farm jobs for the revolution as an honorable task. They feel uneasy if they have not gone to work in the fields for a few days. They cited their personal experience to refute wrathfully the idealist transcendentalism pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. They said: "According to this reactionary fallacy, we women are doomed to be tied forever to the kitchen, the rice-hulling machine and the flour grinder. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type forbade us to take part in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and opposed our practicing socialism. They want us to go back to the evil old society and to suffer oppression again. The transcendentalism trumpeted by them is really a soft knife which kills people without drawing blood!"

Cadres Show Remarkable Improvement in Styles of Work

The "theory of genius" trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type is very poisonous and corrupts our Party's traditions and the cadres' styles of work. It makes the cadres feel arrogant and complacent, go away from the masses, practice the "rule by the words of one man" and not the "rule by the words of the masses," practice subjectivism and refrain from making investigation and study. During the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, our cadres carry out revolutionary mass criticism to eliminate the influence of the "theory of genius," showing a remarkable change in their styles of work.

In the new situation of a tremendous change in the outlook in Nannao brigade, some of our comrades, including myself, gradually cherished the idea of a self-styled hero: "Our output has doubled and redoubled. This is not

simple by all means. We have something to talk about, to show to other people and to compare with other things." We entered the achievements in our work in a wrong account, holding that we were wiser than other people and had always been correct. We talked boastfully of our achievements but pushed the concrete problems around. We took part in collective productive labor less frequently than we did before, did not work so concretely as before, and were not so good in taking the mass line as before.

During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, we followed Chairman Mao's teachings of remaining modest and prudent and, while roundly criticizing the idealist "theory of genius," aroused the Party members and the poor and lower-middle peasants to help these cadres combat arrogance and break complacency. The cadres established the viewpoint that the masses are the real heroes, conscientiously acted in accordance with the mass line, thereby further cementing the relationship between the cadres and the masses. Comrade Chao Chih-wu of the Party branch committee refused to accept the opinions of the masses and far separated himself from the masses a few years ago. Now, as soon as he has the chance, he chats with the masses and conscientiously makes self-criticism, lest he should not hear opinions from the masses. The masses are very willing to associate with him, to have chats with him and to make suggestions and think of methods for the collective.

Being complacent, some comrades seldom took part in collective productive labor some time ago. After criticizing the idealist transcendentalism, the cadres raised their consciousness of participating in labor. We have learned from practice that: Whether or not the rural basic-level cadres take an active part in collective productive labor is not only a problem of how much work they do individually but, above all, a problem of whether they adhere to the materialist line or the idealist line. Parted from labor, the cadres will also be parted from reality and from the masses, will go against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, fail to bring their work into correspondence with the desire of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and tend to take blind command over production. Constantly taking part in labor, the cadres can easily maintain ties with the masses and make investigation and study, and only by so doing can they link their hearts with those of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

A Correct Line Means Everything

"The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party." "The theoretical basis guiding our thinking is Marxism-Leninism." To go through revolutionary practice, the masses need the Party's leadership and the guidance of the Party's correct line. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the beacon light illuminating our road. If we work in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we can see things clearly, overcome difficulties, make fewer mistakes, do our work well and continue to win new victories.

Parted from the revolutionary practice of the masses and from the Party's correct line, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type talk about "genius" and interpret man's intelligence and abilities as something innate in man. This is diametrically opposite to Marxism. They have an ulterior purpose.

We peasants all know that without good earth there cannot be good flowers and without sunshine and rain the seedlings cannot grow strong. What intelligence and abilities can we acquire if we are parted from realities, from the masses, the Party and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line?

What is intelligence? What is ability? Different classes have different criteria. The landlords and capitalists regard the practice of conspiracy and intrigue and the exploitation of the laboring people as intelligence and ability. We the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers regard this intelligence and ability as the greatest crime. Real intelligence and ability means the correct way to understand the world and transform the world and the courage to fight against heaven and earth and against the class enemy.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, administrative power of our brigade was in the hands of those who came from among the poor and lower-middle peasants. But, poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, some of them forgot the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism and held that "there are no more landlords and rich peasants, class struggle will no longer exist, and it will be possible to transform the outlook of the brigade as long as we devote ourselves to production." As a result, they took a wrong path.

A saying went in the village at that time, "Those who are capable earn money." Some people attached greater importance to side-occupations than to agriculture, gave up farming and engaged themselves in commerce and speculation. They probably regarded this as a kind of "ability!" What kind of "ability" is this? This is the "ability" to practice evil. It can only bring an unchecked overflow of capitalism, decrease in production year after year, prolonged backwardness in work, and it will turn our village into a "knotty problem" in the hsien. People said: "Nannao means trouble."

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants analyzed the cause of the "trouble." They said: "The trouble is that people do not grasp class struggle and change their orientation and follow a wrong line." We conscientiously grasped the study of the line and hit at the sabotage activities of the class enemy, thereby checking the evil wind of capitalism. The masses worked with renewed vigor and a new situation emerged from work.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." Comparing the conditions of the past and the present in Nannao, we find this teaching more applicable to us. The land and the mountains in Nannao remain the same, and the people there also remain the same. But why is such a tremendous change possible? The answer is that, after the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, Chairman Mao's thinking and line have been imprinted more deeply in the minds of the people, the masses understand the line and grasp the line, they become intelligent and work more vigorously, the land has improved and gives greater output. It is true that a correct line means everything.

Criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work liberates the thinking of the cadres and the masses of our village and arouses their enthusiasm for socialism. Recently the poor and lower-middle peasants of our village summed up their experience of work in the past few years and warmly discussed the three-year plan and the eight-year scheme for the future. We are determined to take the criticism against revisionism and rectification of styles of work as the key link, to build a socialist new countryside with greater, faster, better and more economical results, and to make greater contributions toward the Chinese revolution and world revolution.

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INDUSTRY

Chinese Industrial News in Brief

(NCNA-English Peking, March 29, 1973)

the northeast china province of heilungkiang, the country's major timber producer, fulfilled its plan for the first quarter of this year half a month ahead of schedule. production cost was seven per cent lower than the corresponding period of last year. output was up 19 per cent.

x x x x

another northeast china province, kirin, recently put a pair of new coking coal shafts into production.

designed to produce 150,000 tons a year, the shafts were built by the tunghua coal administration. output was 19 per cent above the state quota the first month after they went into operation.

x x x x

the talien refractory materials plant in northeast china recently began mass producing perlite, a new kind of heat-insulating material which is lighter and more effective than asbestos.

x x x x

workers on the no. 20 drilling machine of a geological prospecting team in central china's hunan province chalked up an annual drilling record of 10,112 metres last year. cost of production was 15 per cent lower than the 1971 figure.

the workers drilled more than 1,000 metres in january this year.

SPRING FARMING

Spring Farming in Sinkiang, Northwest China

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Mar. 29, 1973)

commune members in the dzungaria basin, ili river valley and altai mountains are busy building water conservancy projects, collecting farmyard manure, repairing farm implements and selecting good seed as the sinkiang uighur autonomous region of northwest china prepares for spring farming.

to the south, in the oases of the tarim and turfan basins, the region's major producers of wheat, rice, grapes, cotton and honey-dew melons, peasants have begun to nurse rice seedlings and set up the grape vines.

spring wheat, barley, green peas and oil-bearing crops have already been planted south of the tienshan mountains.

twice as much land was sown to early spring crops by early march as in the same 1972 period.

the communist party committee of the region held a meeting recently for the exchange of experience in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. the 1,100 multi-national participants studied chairman mao's teachings on socialist construction in the border regions, and criticized the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. then they mapped out plans to improve production.

large numbers of cadres and urban workers have pitched in to help the peasants with spring farming.

three hundred thousand peasants in the chronically water-deficient kashgar area have built nearly 1,000 irrigation projects since last winter to deal with spring drought.

turfan county by early march had sown half of its planned acreage, 2,000 hectares more than in the same period of last year. the crop-land got more fertilizer and water than in previous years.

the region's industrial and commercial departments have sent large numbers of tractors, motors and horse-drawn carts to the rural areas. more trucks are transporting fertilizer, fuel and other goods for the communes.

SUGAR REFINING

Inner Mongolia Expands Sugar Refining Industry

(NCNA-English - Huhehot, March 29, 1973)

refined sugar output in north china's inner mongolian autonomous region topped the state plan by five per cent last year. it produced more sugar in the first two months of this year than in the same 1972 period.

no sugar beets were grown in this arid area before liberation. only the aristocrats and herdowners could afford the expensive refined sugar that pedlars brought in from other places in those days.

the local people's government soon after liberation organized the people to build a large number of irrigation projects. this made it possible to grow sugar beets, and the acreage and output have increased with each passing year.

inner mongolia sold 64 per cent more sugar beets to the state last year than in 1971. sugar refineries have gone up, and each of the two in huhehot and paotou handles up to 1,500 tons of sugar beets daily. four other small sugar refineries have been built in the region.

the region can now meet local demand for sugar while supplying other places. it also provides other parts of china with a number of good strains of sugar beets and helps them put up refineries.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Secretary of State Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, March 28, 1973)

british secretary of state for trade and industry peter walker and mrs. walker gave a farewell banquet here tonight.

among the guests were chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and his wife yang yang, minister of water conservancy and power chang wen-pi, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, and leading members of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, the first ministry of machine-building, the ministry of communications, the ministry of fuel and chemical industries, the general administration of civil aviation of china, the china council for the promotion of international trade, the bank of china and other organizations concerned, including li chiang, sun yu-yu, yu mei, tang ke, ma jen-hui, chang wen-chin, li hsi-fu, keng tao-ming, cheng to-pin, sun so-chang, wei huan-tu, wang pen-tso, chang ying, peng jun-min, wang wei-tsai, chin chung-ta and wang chien-kung.

present were british minister for aerospace and shipping michael heseltine and mrs. heseltine and the other guests travelling with the british secretary of state; british ambassador to china j.m. addis and embassy officials; and john keswick, president of the sino-british trade council and president of the british industrial technology exhibition, and others.

secretary of state walker and minister pai hsiang-kuo spoke at the banquet.

mr. walker said: "due to the efforts of our british manufacturers, the cooperation and interest and kindness of our chinese friends, the exhibition is a success."

"the new china," he added, "is certainly an exciting and exhilarating country. and there is no doubt of the many achievements you have already attained. but these are nothing compared with the achievements which we are all confident and certain that you will achieve in the years ahead."

the british secretary of state said that the prospects of increasing the trade relationship between britain and china were good in the years to come. there were great

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potentialities of friendship between the two countries, he added.

chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo said: "there is no doubt that the visit by mr. walker and mr. heseltine and the current british industrial technology exhibition will play a positive part in promoting the mutual understanding and friendship between our two peoples and expanding the economic relations and trade between our two countries."

he asked mr. walker, mr. heseltine and the other british guests to convey to the british people the friendly sentiments and sincere greetings of the chinese people.

this afternoon, mr. walker gave a news conference for chinese and foreign correspondents in peking.

British Guests Leave Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, March 29, 1973)

british secretary of state for trade and industry peter walker and mrs. walker, and british minister for aerospace and shipping michael heseltine and mrs. heseltine, left here by air this morning respectively for hangchow and shenyang.

accompanying secretary walker and mrs. walker on their visit to hangchow were sun so-chang, a deputy departmental director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and j.m. addis, british ambassador to china. accompanying minister heseltine and mrs. heseltine on their visit to shenyang were peng jun-min, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in britain, and c.o. hu[illegible], second secretary of the british embassy in china.

they were seen off at the airport by vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang and his wife wei huan-tu, and leading members of chinese departments concerned, including ma jen-hui, wang tung and li hsi-fu.

on hand was also john keswick, president of the british industrial technology exhibition here.

during their stay in peking, the distinguished british guests visited factories and toured places of historical interest.

British Journalists Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1973)

chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, and peng hua, director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, met and had friendly conversations this evening with alan hare, general manager of the "financial times" of britain, and its far eastern correspondent charles smith.

later, chu mu-chih and peng hua entertained the british guests at dinner.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of organizations concerned, including choh yi-chun, chin kuei-hua, hsia chih-mien, yu chih-chung and chao teh-hsin.

Lord Mayor of Coventry, Britain, Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, March 29, 1973)

wilfred spencer, lord mayor of coventry, britain, and his party flew off here today on a tour of southern parts of china before leaving for home.

they were seen off at the airport by hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of other departments concerned. on hand was m. h. morgan, counsellor of the british embassy in peking.

the british guests arrived in peking on march 23. they attended the opening ceremony of the british industrial technology exhibition and the luncheon given by chinese foreign trade minister pai hsiang-kuo in honour of peter walker, british secretary of state for trade and industry, and michael heseltine, british minister for aerospace and shipping. they conferred with leading members of chinese departments concerned and viewed sites of historical and cultural interest.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

President and Madame Ahidjo Give Grand Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1973)

el hadj ahmadou ahidjo, president of the united republic of cameroon, and madame ahidjo gave a grand banquet at the great hall of the people here this evening.

attending were premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsu hsiang-chien, foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh.

among the guests were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak, and keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister.

present were other distinguished cameroon guests accompanying president ahidjo on his visit, cameroon ambassador to china langue tsobgny clement and madame clement, and officials of the cameroon embassy here.

the banquet hall was hung with the national flags of china and the united republic of cameroon. the banquet began with the orchestra playing the national anthems of china and the united republic of cameroon. president ahidjo and premier chou en-lai made toasts at the banquet which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

in his toast, president ahidjo said the present visit had left most vivid memories and indelible impressions on him, his wife and the entourage.

referring to his meetings with chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai, he said they "will help to strengthen our bonds of friendship, develop our relations of cooperation and thereby consolidate the cause of peace, justice and progress which our two countries have the honour to espouse."

"the present visit", he said, "will have permitted the strengthening of the solidarity which binds our two countries within the afro-asian group and the opening of new prospects for the latter in the mutual interest of our peoples."

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"what has impressed me most" president ahidjo went on, "is the keen awareness of the chinese people of belonging to the third world, that is to say that group of peoples which have undergone the hard and humiliating experience of domination and are fighting tenaciously to preserve their independence and their personality and to promote their necessary development in freedom.

"in this regard, our concerns are identical. what your government and ours have to do is develop our countries in order to ensure for our populations the maximum well-being and dignity. we have realized, as you have, that independence must be the starting point for effectively combating that other form of domination -- economic dependence."

president ahidjo spoke highly of the efforts which are being tirelessly made by the chinese people in the field of economic, social and cultural development. he said this "testifies to them that authentic development can only result from the individual efforts of each people."

he said: "you will readily appreciate, mr. prime minister, the importance we attach to our visit to the people's republic of china and to the talks we have had together. for we are fighting the same battle, the battle of those who are striving to be and to remain themselves; of those who are working tirelessly for peace, cooperation and understanding between all men despite their differences; of those who aspire to happiness for all men in justice and progress."

concluding, president ahidjo said: "our common determination is to continue to work together with all those who are waging the same struggle for these elevated ideals, by our faith in the destiny of humanity and by our shared desire to facilitate ever more the development and strengthening of our ties of friendship and cooperation in the framework of afro-asian solidarity and in the interest of our peoples."

in his toast, premier chou en-lai said: "during his stay in peking his excellency president ahidjo has met chairman mao tsetung and had a sincere and friendly conversation with him. our two sides have held several rounds of talks in a cordial and friendly atmosphere on further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between china and cameroon and international issues of common interest, and satisfactory results have been achieved. the distinguished guests have also visited places of interest and made friendly contacts with the people in peking. the current visit of his excellency the president has increased the mutual understanding

between the peoples of china and cameroon, further consolidated and strengthened the friendly relations and coperation between our two countries and served to develop the afro-asian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism."

he went on: "both china and cameroon are developing countries and belong to the third world. we sympathize with and support each other in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, racism, zionism and hegemonism. at present, the strength of the third world countries is emerging and growing. so long as we persevere in independence and self-reliance, constantly exert ourselves and pay attention to strengthening unity and friendly cooperation, we will surely be able to make greater contributions to the cause of human progress."

premier chou en-lai said: "his excellency the president will leave peking tomorrow to visit southern parts of our country. distinguished cameroonian guests, wherever you go you will witness the chinese people's deep fraternal sentiments for the african brothers and meet with their warm welcome. i request your excellency mr. president to convey the chinese people's sentiments to the people of cameroon."

present at the banquet were hu yu-chih and lo shu-chang, members of the n.p.c. standing committee; leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries ho ying, chen mu-hua, chen shu-fu, wang shu-sheng, li ta, yu sang, ku ming, liu hung-chang, chien cheng-ying, hsieh hua, chang kuo-chuan, wang hsing, yeh chih-chiang, chiao shan-min, hao chung-shih, yu pu-hsueh, wu yin-hsien, wang yeh-chiu, wang hai-jung; ho kung-kai, wang hao, wang hai-ting, shen kuang, chang chi-chih, ku wen-hua, lu ying, wang shou-hsiang and ting hsueh-sung, as well as chinese ambassador to cameroon chao hsing-chih and his wife ouyang lo.

members of the diplomatic corps in peking were present.

China, Cameroon Sign Economic, Technical Cooperation Agreement in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1973)

an agreement on economic and technical cooperation was signed here tonight between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the united republic of cameroon.

president el hadj ahmadou ahidjo of the united republic of cameroon, madame ahidjo, chinese premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsu hsiang-chien attended the signing ceremony.

fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and abdoulaye maikano, minister of planning and territorial management of the united republic of cameroon, signed the document on behalf of their respective governments.

present on the occasion from the cameroon side were:

francois sengat-kuo,	minister-deputy secretary-general at the presidency;
madame sengat-kuo;	
h.n. elangwe,	minister of mines and power;
yadji abdoulaye,	minister in charge of missions at the presidency;
madame tsanga delphine,	vice-minister of health and public assistance;
langue tsobgny clement,	ambassador of the united republic of cameroon to china;
madame clement;	
moussa yaya,	vice-president of the national assembly;

and happi gabriel, jacques booh and miss simone mairie, department directors in the ministry of foreign affairs.

present from the chinese side were: chi peng-fei, foreign minister; ho ying, vice foreign minister; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; hsieh hua, a leading member of the ministry of public health; leading members of departments concerned lin chia-mei, ho kung-kai, cheng fei, wang ming-chun, hsu han-ping, wang hao and chu chuan-hsien; and chinese ambassador to cameroon chao hsing-chih and his wife ouyang lo.

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Cameroon President Ahidjo Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, March 29, 1973)

el hadj ahmadou ahidjo, president of the united republic of cameroon, madame ahidjo and their entourage concluded their visit in peking and left here for shanghai and other places by special plane this morning in the company of hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien, foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh, as well as more than 5,000 people.

present at the airport were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak.

a grand farewell ceremony was held at the airport. the band played the national anthems of the united republic of cameroon and china. accompanied by premier chou en-lai, president ahidjo reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army.

when president ahidjo, madame ahidjo and other distinguished cameroon guests walked round to meet the crowds who had come to bid them farewell, the well-wishers waved the national flags of cameroon and china, bouquets and coloured streamers. young people and children danced to the accompaniment of joyous music to express their congratulations on the successful visit of president ahidjo and the continuous growth of the friendship between the chinese and cameroon peoples.

accompanying the distinguished cameroon guests on their visit to shanghai were also chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao, ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry, and chinese ambassador to cameroon chao hsing-chih and his wife ouyang lo.

cameroon ambassador to china, langue tsobgny clement, and madame clement went aboard the same plane.

also present at the airport to see the distinguished guests off were:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee hu yu-chih and lo shu-chang; and

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chen mu-hua, wang shu-sheng, li ta, lin chia-mei, ku ming, liu hung-chang, chen shu-fu, chien cheng-ying, hsieh hua, chang kuo-chuan, wang hsing, yeh chih-chiang, chiao shan-min, hao chung-shih, yu pu-hsueh, wang hai-jung, hsu han-ping, wang hai-ting, chang chi-chih, ku wen-hua and ting hsueh-sung.

on hand were diplomatic envoys to china of various countries.

Cameroon President Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, March 29, 1973)

president el hadj ahmadou ahidjo of the united republic of cameroon, madame ahidjo and their entourage arrived here from peking by special plane this afternoon to a rousing welcome from more than 2,000 local people. the distinguished guests are being accompanied by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and his wife wang hao.

among the airport greeters were ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, chou chun-lin, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and commander of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, and wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee.

shanghai today was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and cameroon peoples. colourful bunting and streamers hung across the city's main streets and on tall buildings. the national flags of china and the united republic of cameroon fluttered at shanghai's hungchiao airport. the terminal building was hung with a big streamer that read: "firmly support the cameroon people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation"

as president and madame ahidjo walked past, the welcomers played drums and cymbals, waved bouquets and streamers, performed traditional chinese dances, or shouted slogans of welcome. the cameroon president waved to the crowd in acknowledgement.

cameroon ambassador to china langue tsobgny clement and madame clement, and chinese ambassador to cameroon chao hsing-chih and his wife ouyang lo accompanied the cameroon president to shanghai.

Shanghai Banquet in Honor of President Ahidjo

(NCNA-English Shanghai, March 29, 1973)

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome el hadj ahmadou ahidjo, president of the united republic of cameroon, madame ahidjo and other distinguished cameroon guests.

vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsu hsiang-chien, and vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao attended.

present were ma tien-shui, chou chun-lin, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments under the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai.

all rose and applauded when president and madame ahidjo and other cameroon guests entered the brightly-lit banquet hall in the company of hsu hsiang-chien, ma tien-shui and others.

the banquet was filled with an atmosphere of warmth and friendship. ma tien-shui and president ahidjo toasted the growing friendship between the peoples of china and cameroon and the friendly cooperation between the two countries.

cameroon ambassador to china langue tsobgny clement and madame clement attended the banquet.

also present were chinese ambassador to cameroon chao hsing-chih and his wife ouyang lo.

CHINA AND COSTA RICA

Chinese Journalist Group Arrives in Costa Rica

(NCNA-English San Jose, March 27, 1973)

the chinese journalist group led by li yen-nien arrived here today after a 17-day friendly visit in panama.

during their stay in panama, the chinese journalists were received by juan materno vasquez, minister of the government and justice; gerardo gonzalez, minister of agriculture and cattle breeding; manuel balbino moreno, minister of education; edwin fabrega, minister, and rogeli centella, vice-minister, of public works; fernando manfredo, minister, and julieta de lorenzo, vice-minister, of commerce and industry; and romulo escobar betancourt, rector of the university of panama. the panamanian officials had friendly conversations with the chinese journalists.

the chinese guests visited the panama canal, a sugar mill, the university of panama and some villages. they had friendly conversations with workers, peasants, students and people of the press and cultural circles. everywhere they went they were received in a warm and friendly manner.

Costa Rican President Receives Chinese Journalist Group

(NCNA-English San Jose, Mar. 28, 1973)

jose figueros, president of costa rica, received at his residence this afternoon the chinese journalist group headed by li yen-nien. they had cordial conversations.

rolando nunez, chief of the presidential press office, was present on the occasion.

the chinese journalist group was also received separately today by alberto canas, minister of culture, youth and sports, and fernando salazar navarrete, acting minister of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND GREECE

Chinese Ambassador to Greece Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1973)

chou po-ping, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the kingdom of greece, presented his credentials to the regent of greece george papadopoulos yesterday, according to a report from athens.

present on the occasion were alexandre hadjipetros, state secretary of foreign affairs, and antoine protonotarios, chief of the office of the regent of greece.

also present were counsellor shen chih-wei and commercial counsellor ping chien of the chinese embassy.

the regent of greece had a friendly talk with chou po-ping.

the chinese ambassador arrived at athens on march 15. he called on alternate minister of foreign affairs phaidon anninos-kavalieratos on march 23.

CHINA AND JAPAN

First Chinese Ambassador to Japan Calls on Japanese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Mar. 28, 1973)

chen chu, the first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to japan, called on masayoshi ohira, japanese foreign minister, and had friendly talks with him this afternoon.

the ambassador conveyed to foreign minister ohira the regards of premier chou en-lai and foreign minister chi peng-fei.

referring to japan-china relations, foreign minister ohira said: "japan will make effort to solve every question one by one according to the general spirit of the japan-china joint statement."

during the call, present on the japanese side was michihiko kunihiro, head of the china division of the asian affairs bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs; on the chinese side was interpreter chiang pei-chu.

ambassador chen chu called on kenjiro chikaraishi, chief of protocol of the japanese foreign ministry, and had friendly talks with him this morning.

present on the japanese side was heishiro ogawa, the first japanese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the people's republic of china who will take up his post presently; and present on the chinese side were mi kuo-chun, counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan, and interpreter chiang pei-chu.

ambassador chen chu and his party arrived here by a special caac plane on march 27. welcoming them at the airport were more than 1,000 persons including kenjiro chikaraishi, chief of protocol, kenzo yoshida, director of the asian affairs bureau, michihiko kunihiro, head of the china division of the asian affairs bureau, of the japanese ministry of foreign affairs; japanese diet members and prominent figures of various circles; and leading members of the organisations of korean residents and patriotic chinese in japan.

the entire staffs of the chinese embassy in japan and the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, as well as the diplomatic envoys of a number of countries in japan were also present at the airport.

Chinese Workers' Delegation Honored at Osaka Meeting

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Mar. 28, 1973)

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the chinese workers' delegation now on a visit in kansai district was honoured at a welcome meeting held at the centre of tribal liberation in osaka yesterday.

among the eight sponsor bodies were the osaka council of the general council of trade unions of japan, the osaka headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and the kansai headquarters of the japan international trade promotion association.

the chinese delegation with wei ping-kuei as head and liang chao as deputy head was warmly welcomed at the meeting by more than 400 representatives of various circles in kansai district. japanese worker representatives presented bouquets to the chinese guests.

tomitaro kaneda, vice-chairman of the general council of trade unions of japan, made an opening speech at the meeting. also speaking at the meeting were jinichi katayama, chairman of the spring struggle committee of kanshi district; yoshiyuki choosa, chairman of the osaka council of general council of trade unions of japan; reizo amemiya, director general of the osaka headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); and isao nishikaze, vice-chairman of the osaka committee of the japan

socialist party. they extended warm welcome to the chinese delegation and traced the friendly intercourse between the japanese and chinese people to the remote past. they said that workers and the rest of the people in kansai district have made great efforts for the restoration of diplomatic relations between japan and china. they expressed the common desire to make the visit a new starting point for promoting the friendship between the two countries.

wei ping-kuei in his speech expressed heartfelt thanks to the japanese fellow-workers for their warm welcome to the delegation. he said that the chinese people and workers will work constantly for promoting the friendship between the chinese and japanese people and workers.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Secretary for Communications and Transport Honors Chinese Ambassador with Dinner, Film Show

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Mar. 28, 1973)

mexican secretary for communications and transport eugenio mendez and his wife and deputy secretary of radio diffusion miguel alvarez and his wife today gave a dinner in honour of chinese ambassador to mexico hsiung hsiang-hui and his wife and counsellor of the chinese embassy li shan-yi.

the dinner was followed by the showing of some documentaries produced by a mexican television group. this group, sent to china by the secretariat for communications and transport last october, made 18 colour documentaries on china's achievements in culture and economic construction. these documentaries will soon be shown throughout mexico.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Minutes of Nepal-China Talks on Construction of Kathmandu-Bhaktapur Trolley Bus Service Project Signed

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Mar. 28, 1973)

the minutes of the talks between nepal and china on the construction of the kathmandu-bhaktapur trolley bus service project were signed here on march 26.

speaking at the signing ceremony, nepalese assistant minister of works and transport dilli sher rai said that the trolley bus service between kathmandu and bhaktapur was one more concrete form of the friendship between nepal and the people's republic of china.

chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih in his speech praised the efforts being made by nepal for carrying out the development projects under the leadership of his majesty king birendra and wished nepal new progress in developing the national economy.

devendra raj upadhyaya, executive chairman and general manager of the nepal transport corporation, and hsu liang, economic counsellor of the chinese embassy, signed the minutes on behalf of their respective governments.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Youth Delegation Visits Red Flag Canal

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1973)

the friendship delegation of the ho chi minh working youth union of viet nam returned to peking today after a visit to the red flag canal in linhsien county, honan province.

the delegation arrived at linhsien county from peking by train on march 27. there, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited the cross-mountain irrigation works and met with crack builders of the project.

work on the project began in 1960. under the guidance

of chairman mao's policy of self-reliance and hard struggle, the linhsien people used a decade of herculean labour to lead water from the changho river in a neighbouring county across high mountains into their own county. this ended the water shortage from which the county had hitherto suffered. many fields are now under irrigation and per unit grain output has risen five fold.

after seeing these works, delegation leader nguyen thi ngoc khanh acclaimed them as a wonder created by the linhsien people with their hands. she praised their revolutionary spirit and wished them still greater success.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms had hearty conversations with wang shih-tsun, a crack hand at tunnelling, and kuo chiu-ying, leader of the "iron girls' team".

le hai, a vietnamese combat hero, and ho thi thu hien, deputy leader of a vietnamese youth shock brigade against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, told the chinese peasants how they had fought the enemy. deputy delegation leader bui huu tri said that le hai and ho thi thu hien were heroes in fighting the enemy while wang shih-tsun and kuo chiu-ying were heroes in fighting the elements. he urged them to learn from each other so as to advance together.

before leaving linhsien county, the vietnamese youth delegation was honoured at a banquet given by the county revolutionary committee chairman, yang kuei.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Delegation of Chinese Academy of Sciences Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, March 28, 1973)

the delegation of the chinese academy of sciences led by yueh chih-chien, acting secretary-general of the academy, arrived here by plane today for a friendly visit to romania.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by miron nicolescu, chairman of the academy of the romanian socialist republic.

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng was also present at the airport.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

New Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Sri Lanka President

(NCNA-English Colombo, Mar. 29, 1973)

huang ming-ta, new chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiarly to sri lanka, presented his credentials to president william gopallawa here today.

after the presentation ceremony, president gopallawa invited the ambassador to tea and they had warm and friendly talks.

present on the occasion were v. mendis, director general of foreign affairs, c. monerawela, chief protocol, to the ministry of foreign affairs, and wijesinha, secretary to the president.

ambassador huang ming-ta arrived here by plane on march 23. he was welcomed at the airport by r.d. sennanayake, deputy minister of planning and employment, c. monerawela, chief protocol to the ministry of foreign affairs. yang hui-seng, charge d'affaires ad interim and other officials of the chinese embassy here were also present. members of the sri lanka-china friendship association and others presented the ambassador with garlands and bouquets.

CHINA AND WHO

Chinese Health Study Group Returns from Tour of World Health Organization

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1973)

the chinese health study group headed by professor chang wei-sun returned here by air yesterday after a tour of the secretariat and the western pacific region office of the world health organization. the group had been sent by the chinese ministry of public health.

it was met at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned, including hsu shou-jen, yeh cheng-pa and fan kuang.

the chinese group left peking for geneva on march 3 for a tour of the w.h.o. secretariat at the invitation of its director-general, dr. m.g. candau. the group was given a friendly reception by the director-general and other leading members of the w.h.o. secretariat.

the group flew to manila on march 20 for a tour of the w.h.o. western pacific region office. it was amicably received by dr. francisco j. dy, the office director, and people of the philippine medical circles.

when stopping over at bangkok, the chinese group was greeted at the airport by ranking officials of departments concerned and people of medical circles of thailand, as well as the w.h.o. representative in bangkok.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets First Zaire Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei today met nguvulu lubunda, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of zaire to china, and discussed with him matters concerning the presentation of his credentials.

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* NATIONAL *
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MILITARY TRAINING

Make A Success of Military Training with the Criticize-Revisionism and Rectification Campaign As A Lever

- The artillery company of the 3rd battalion of a certain unit under the PLA Shenyang Command strengthens line education as a prod to military training with splendid results

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 29, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang) With the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign taken as a lever, the artillery company of the 3rd battalion of a certain PLA unit under the PLA Shenyang Command has strengthened ideological and political line education as a prod to military training, with splendid results achieved. Not long ago, this company took the training test for 1972 and gave a very good showing in four specialized items for artillerymen.

The Party branch of the artillery company of the 3rd battalion constantly carries out military training with reference to reality and organizes the cadres and fighters of the whole company to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's writings on the correct handling of the relations between political and military affairs and to criticize the revisionist line advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. Everyone continuously arouses his revolutionary enthusiasm for training hard in military skills for the defense of the socialist motherland. The political cadres and military cadres of the company, united as one, act in close cooperation and doggedly seek unity between politics and military affairs in their work.

To make a good job of political-ideological work in military training, political instructor Wang K'uei-yüan seriously studies military skills. In June last year, after the company commander returned to his village on a visit to his folks, Wang K'uei-yüan energetically directed simultaneous efforts toward

military and political work of the whole company. Together with other cadres, he made military training quite an energetic affair. He won the praise of the fighters. The fighters consciously subjected themselves to rigorous training and set themselves strict demands in an effort to raise their level of military technique.

No. 3 artilleryman Chou Chi-hsüeh of the first squad was relatively weak physically. When digging for an emplacement, he often lagged behind others. To meet actual combat needs, he made a persistent daily practice of going outdoors to drill in digging artillery emplacements and strengthen his physique and improve his skills. After hard training, he at last measured up to the specified requirements.

Artillerymen must have a relatively high technical level. A minority of fighters with a low cultural level encountered certain difficulties in training. The Party branch led everyone to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's work "On Practice," to criticize idealist transcendentalism spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and to take the "practice first" viewpoint as a guide to military training.

Gunner Sung K'o-ch'üan had a low cultural level. After joining the army, he went to other areas on business all the time.He had a relatively poor foundation in military skills. To master the relatively complex aiming skill under the guidance of the Party's branch, he seriously studied Chairman Mao's teachings about genuine knowledge originating from practice. He himself made a substitute sight for a gun and carried it on his own person to facilitate constant practice. He humbly turned to other comrades for advice. After repeated practice, Sung K'o-ch'üan very quickly became a seasoned gunner. He gave a fine showing in several tests.

After unfolding revolutionary mass criticism against swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, the cadres and fighters of the artillery company of the 3rd battalion firmly fostered the idea that "the masses are the real heroes." In training, they seriously carried out the traditional soldier drilling method of "officers teaching privates, privates teaching officers, and privates teaching one another" advocated by Chairman Mao. By relying on the masses, they made a good job of political-ideological work in training and aroused the masses to solve difficulties encountered in training. The skill of aiming is not easy to master. Precision in aiming also does not lend itself to an easy, correct check. The Party branch therefore mobilized the whole company to use mass wisdom and energy in finding ways and means to crack this hard nut. After three weeks of trial and error, the cadres and fighters of the 3rd platoon successfully invented a simple proper device capable of an accurate check of the way a gunner aimed his gun. The Party branch popularized in the whole company the experience of the 3rd platoon. This helped everyone considerably in the skill of aiming. At the end-year test last year, the 3rd platoon scored a direct hit with every gun at the first shot. Various squads also gave a fine showing in their performance.

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ART AND LITERATURE

Study and Creation

by

Wang Wei (王 为)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 29, 1973)

At present, on the literary and art front, just as on other fronts, the situation is a very favorable one. With the ever increasing popularity of revolutionary model plays, a vigorous mass literary and art creation campaign is being unfolded. From personal practice, the broad masses of revolutionary literary and art workers and spare-time literary and art fighters have come to understand that revolutionary model plays being models for proletarian revolutionary literature and art and examples of the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's line and guideline for revolutionary literature and art, they must conscientiously study the relevant experience as a prod to the healthy development of our literature and art along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The object of study of revolutionary model plays is to take the experience of the revolutionary model plays as a guide to creation. We must find a firm anchor in creation and study for the sake of creation.

To study, we must get at the fundamentals. Many comrades involved in creation have given a relatively good showing in this respect. In studying revolutionary model plays, their orientation is straight, their objective clear-cut and their approach correct. In their following in real life the worker-peasant-soldier literary and art orientation, in their thorough implementation of the guideline of "making the ancient serve the present and things foreign serve things Chinese" and of "letting 100 flowers bloom and weeding out the old to let the new emerge," in their adopting the approach that combines realism with revolutionary romanticism, in their projecting proletarian heroic model images, and in other fields, they are penetrating in exploration, thorough in absorption and good at application, with some relatively fine pieces turned out to win the praise of the revolutionary masses.

But the same cannot be said of some other comrades. In studying revolutionary model plays, they lay no hold of their spiritual essence but seek external forms and simple imitation. The result: the works written show a lack of originality and, from characters to scenes, a ring of familiarity in their presentation. When model plays are adapted for presentation, they are barren of the features peculiar to the particular form to which they are adapted, from the designing of the singing and tunes to stage acting. Such a simple way of imitation in creation gives us a very close imitation on the surface of it. In essence, the end product is fragmentary and incomplete, the last thing with a real grip on the spirit of revolutionary model plays. From our experience in learning from revolutionary model plays, we must exert ourselves intensively. Only in this way can we make proper use of a revolutionary model play as a guide to our own creation.

To create is to draw on life. The worker-peasant-soldier life of struggle is an endless and inexhaustible foundation of all literature and art. Revolutionary model plays represent the refined sum of the rich and colorful life of struggle of workers, peasants and soldiers. They are derived from real life and yet transcend real life. Every revolutionary play model is guided by its characters, its given theme and its given raw material in the structuring of its scenes and the choice of its form of presentation. The typical characters created combine a common character, penetrating and widely embracing, with sharp and clear-cut individual portrayal. The story and artistic style differ with every play.

In learning from revolutionary model plays and creating new works, we should comply with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must go among the masses and the worker-peasant-soldier masses permanently, unconditionally and wholeheartedly and go into the midst of the flames of struggle and the only one greatest and richest fountain to observe, understand, study and analyze all persons, all classes, all the masses, all vivid modes of life and forms of struggle and all raw material for art and literature." If we do not head for the greatest and richest fountain, do not get acquainted with figures of various kinds and types and do not lay hold of a large mass of vivid modes of life and struggle, but instead sit within the tight little world of our own home weaving and spinning stories, then even the experience related to revolutionary model plays branded in our very souls would not inspire the writing of good works.

To have the experience of revolutionary model play at our fingertips, we cannot avoid driving ourselves hard. We must take the criticize-revisionism and rectification effort as a lever and take Chairman Mao's ideas of literature and art as a weapon in the vigorous criticism of the revisionist literary and art line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and in the serious remolding of our own world outlook. Without eliminating the remnant poison of the revisionist literary and art line, we cannot draw a clear line of distinction between the two literary and art lines and two kinds of literary and art thinking, between right and wrong. Thus we cannot have a correct understanding of revolutionary model plays. The moment we get involved in the process of creation, bourgeois and revisionist literary and artistic ideas of all kinds will assert themselves. We must take the process of acquiring experience of revolutionary model plays and creating new works as one of criticizing the revisionist literary and artistic line and one of making a penetrating study of Chairman Mao's literary and art thinking.

Literary and art creation is a painstaking labor of creation. It cannot go without dash. There must be courage to create the socialist new and to achieve what is peculiar to the proletariat. The process of creation may be marked by shortcomings and mistakes of one kind or another. This is not to be feared. We know that things always develop from lack of maturity to maturity and from lack of perfection to near perfection. The revolutionary model play is not unmarked by a process of increasing perfection. Today, the revolutionary model play-related experience can save us quite a bit of detouring. So long as we seriously study the revolutionary model play-related

experience, show courage for practice and give play to the revolutionary "dashing spirit of a bull," we can surely create more and better works.

We hope that the revolutionary model play-related experience will bloom anywhere and everywhere. We "hope for the birth of more and better works."

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INDOCTRINATION OF YOUTH

Organize League Members and Young People To Read Works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 29, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Canton) By organizing Communist Youth League members and young people to read diligently works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, the League branch of P'ingkang production brigade of Shuik'ou commune in Nanhsiung hsien, Kwangtung Province, uses revolutionary theory in criticizing the revisionist fallacies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and effectively raises the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of the broad masses of League members and young people.

P'ingkang production brigade is an advanced unit in the northern part of Kwangtung. The activism of the League members and young people there for the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought is very high. Based on popular demand, the Party branch has set up a group and a cultural office for the study of Marxism, purchased more books of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and laid down a study target as well as a study system. Each month, the League branch holds three collective study sessions, and organized the League members and the young people to exchange study experience and to talk freely of their study comprehensions.

The cultural level of the majority of League members and young people is rather low, and for some who serve as production brigade cadres the work is heavy and time pressing. Emulating the spirit of being a "cog" of Comrade Lei Feng, everybody makes the revolutionary effort of "squeezing" and "pushing through" to overcome difficulties and maintain study. For the past year and more, many League members and young people of this production brigade have read such works of Marx and Lenin as the "Communist Manifesto," "Criticize of the Gotha Program," and "The State and Revolution" as well as Chairman Mao's "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship," "The Orientation of the Youth Movement" and his five philosophical works, and this plays a very great part in giving an impetus to the study effort of the whole production brigade.

When organizing the reading and study of the League members and young people, the League branch of P'ingkang production brigade paid attention to directing everybody to give play to the revolutionary spirit of linking theory with practice, applied revolutionary theory to solving actual problems in line struggle, and used Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to transform world outlook.

Because of the influence of old traditional ideas, a small number of people among the educated young people of this production brigade thought that condition in the countryside was hard and without a future, and for a time they were not happy with carrying out agricultural production. In the light of such ideas, the League branch organized everybody to study over again the "Communist Manifesto" as well as Chairman Mao's "The Orientation of the Youth Movement,"

criticized deeply such fallacies as the theory of "going to the countryside for gilding" and the theory of "labor as a form of punishment" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in opposing the integration of young people with workers and peasants, and developed a debate on "How to treat ideals and one's future."

At the same time, they also invited old poor peasants back to make remembering and comparison reports of the new society and the former society and carried out class education. By means of such activities, the awareness of line struggle of everybody was enhanced, and they consciously linked up their own future with the destiny of the state, and distant ideal with the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, overcame the erroneous ideas of slighting labor and despising the workers and peasants, and strengthened their determination to take root in the countryside and to build up the countryside.

Because of the strengthening of leadership over reading and study by the League branch of P'ingkang production brigade, there is a very marked change in the spiritual physiognomy of the broad masses of League members and young people. They are actively taking part in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles and are playing the part of shock troops in the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

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Carry Out Education in Revolutionary Tradition on League Members and Young People

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 29, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Shihchiachuang) In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "New China must care for her youth and show concern for the growth of the younger generation," the Party branch of Hsip'u production brigade of Chienming commune in Tsunhua hsien, Hopei Province, relies on old Party members, old cadres and old peasants in carrying out education in revolutionary traditions on League members and young people, so that the younger generation may grow up healthily.

Hsip'u production brigade has 188 young men and women. These young people, born in the new society, have never experienced sufferings of the former society. They invariably are unable to appreciate the happy life of the present, and their idea of class struggle is not strong. In the light of this weakness, the Party branch of the production brigade relies on old Party members, old cadres and old poor peasants in carrying out regular remember-hardships and count-blessings education on them, and organizes them to study Chairman Mao's theses on class and class struggle, to visit the "pauper" village museum, and to call on the poor and lower-middle peasants. By means of such activities, the broad masses of League members and young people are able to understand more fully where the hard life of the poor and lower-middle peasants in Hsip'u has its roots, and where the blessings of the working people of the present come from. Bearing firmly in mind the basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism, they strengthen their ability to withstand corrosion by bourgeois ideas.

There is a League member from a good background who used to think that because his background was good, he would not be "likely to change." Consequently, he slackened on ideological transformation and lost his orientation in the storm of class struggle. Thanks to repeated help and education from the Party branch, this young person raised his awareness of class struggle, worked hard and later became a militia cadre.

Owing to the influence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, some of the young people were unhappy in the village and thought that there was no future in the countryside. In the light of this problem, the Party branch on many occasions held special study classes on the subject of how to deal with ideals and one's future, contrasted the different positions of the working people in the new society and in the former society, and using as an example the tremendous transformation of Hsip'u in progressing from "pulling a plow with three-legged donkey" to herds of mules and horses and seven sets of tractor, educated the young people to deal correctly with their ideals and their future.

The League branch also regularly organizes revolutionary great criticism and repudiation to criticize vigorously the theory of "going to school to become a bureaucrat," and the theory of "going to the countryside for gilding" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and enabled the broad masses of young

people to understand correctly that "although there are different categories of revolutionary work, there is no distinction between honorable and humble or high and low stations, and the ideal is for the realization of communism and the future is to serve the people."

T'ung Ts'ui-jung, an educated youth who returned to the countryside, has for eight years without interruption received re-education modestly in the three great revolutionary movements, tempered her thinking and mastered the technique of farming. Leading a scientific group, she planted 23 mow of experimental field on a barren sand ridge, and made the fine achievement of an average per-mow yield of 1,000 catties. Leading the iron maiden assault team, she carried water to combat drought, drilled wells, scooped up mud, transported manure and pushed carts, and was at every instance always in the fore. The Party branch is using the example of T'ung Ts'ui-jung's growth in the countryside to educate the young people, and many of them are determined to take root in the countryside and make revolution all their lives.

What actually has the older generation left to the younger generation? The old Party members, old cadres and old peasants of Hsip'u said, "The tradition of running the commune on diligence and frugality should not be given up. The spirit of the "pauper" should be transmitted from one generation to the next." In teaching apprentices, the old accountants taught the young people that they must be diligent in practicing with the abacus before they could maintain the socialist orientation. When the new manure accumulating members appeared, the old manure accumulating personnel taught them never to forsake the characteristics of the "pauper." For the sake of transmitting the style of diligence and frugality, the old storekeepers conscientiously taught the new storekeepers to repair various types of farming implement, and explained to them the dialectical relation between founding an enterprise and looking after an enterprise.

After the realization of agricultural mechanization, the degree of intensity of labor in Hsip'u was greatly reduced with the introduction of tractors and numerous farming machinery and implements. This actually should be a good thing. However, because of this, some of the young people gave rise to the mood of reliance and were too lazy to shoulder the carrying pole. The older generation thereupon organized a team of young pioneers and sent them up to the mountain to cut firewood. The old peasants leading the team lectured along the way on the history of the "paupers" in founding an enterprise through hard work and frugality, and taught the people to appreciate Chairman Mao's thought on hard struggle. Led by the older generation, the young people worked under the blazing sun, shouldering heavy loads in high spirits. Everybody said, "For the sake of shouldering loads for the revolution, we are willing even if the work were more difficult and tiring."

For the sake of tempering the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle of the young people, the Party branch also sends old Party members to lead young people to difficult situations for tempering. Wen Hua-chih, an old Party member and disabled armymen, led a group of young people up the mountain to quarry for stone. They battled under intense summer heat, marched through

wind and snowstorms, braved the severe cold and spent an entire year struggling furiously in the valley. When a steel spike became blunt, they would sharpen it themselves, and when they needed explosive, they would manufacture it themselves. When their gloves became torn, they would patch them over and over again, and would never turn them in exchange for new ones.

By maintaining education in revolutionary tradition, Hsip'u production brigade has trained a generation of new people. Since the great cultural revolution, some ten fine League members have been admitted into the Chinese Communist Party, and last year some 33 young people joined the League. Full of vigor, they are advancing in big steps along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

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CRITICISM OF REVISIONISM

Pay Attention To Summing Up of Experience in Criticizing Revisionism and Rectifying Style of Work

- Party committee of Fengjun hsien, Hopei, enables the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work in the whole hsien to develop more deeply, and as a result, stimulates the building of revolution and production

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 28, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Shihchiachuang, March 23, 1973) In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is necessary to sum up experience seriously," the CCP Fengjun hsien committee, Hopei Province, pays attention to the summing up of experience in criticizing revisionism and rectifying style of work, and by pointing the spearhead of revolutionary great criticism and repudiation at the essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, carries out education in ideology and political line and enables the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work to keep developing in depth.

Since last year, the CCP Fengjun hsien committee has on numerous occasions called meetings of cadres at three levels of the hsien, commune and production brigade, as well as on-the-spot meetings and experience-exchange meetings, studied Chairman Mao's series of directives on criticizing revisionism and rectifying style of work, analyzed the situation of the movement, summed up and exchanged experience, and studied new measures. At each summing up, the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work was developed a step deeper.

The principal leading member of the hsien Party committee went to P'an-chiaku production brigade of Huoshihying commune to settle down. In the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style of work, this production brigade held an exhibition on class education, carried out class education on the poor and lower-middle peasants, and also developed such activities as remembering family and village history and the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party. These activities further provoked the hatred of the poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members toward the old society. They deeply criticized the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of endeavoring to change fundamentally the basic line and policies of the Party throughout the whole historical period of socialism, to raise the overthrown landlords and bourgeoisie, to topple the proletarian dictatorship of our country, and to restore capitalism. This has greatly raised the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of everybody.

The hsien Party committee attaches great importance to the experience of P'anchiaku production brigade, carries out summing up and calling on-the-spot meetings for its popularization on time, and enables a new situation in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work to appear in this hsien. Various communes and production brigades in the whole hsien have

universally developed remembering hardship and counting blessing activities and held class education exhibitions. Some 458 production brigades have made 1,046 special investigation reports comparing the new society with the old society, and denounced the counter-revolutionary crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type with facts.

Fengjun hsien has also summed up and popularized the experience of Wangchuang production brigade of Ch'ianhot'ou commune in grasping the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and by placing the main points to the fore, carried out revolutionary great criticism and repudiation with reference to reality. The principal leadership cadres of the hsien and communes, grasping the special points, set the pace in criticizing. The whole hsien also holds study classes and has trained more than 25,000 hardcores for the development of revolutionary great criticism and repudiation.

In the early part of January this year, the hsien Party committee sent three investigation groups to more than 50 communes and 30 production brigades for investigation and study and summed up the experience in criticizing revisionism and rectifying style of work. Following that, the hsien Party committee again called a report meeting for the exchange of experience, which enabled the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work in the whole hsien to develop more deeply, and by means of that, stimulated the building of revolution and construction throughout the hsien.

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AGRO-TECHNICIANS

Educate the Agro-Technicians To Take the Red-and-Expert Road

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 28, 1973)

(Our own dispatch) In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the CCP Pinyang hsien committee, by implementing seriously the policies of the Party, has educated the agro-technicians to take the red-and-expert road indicated by Chairman Mao. For the past year and more, there has been a very great transformation in the spiritual physiognomy of the agro-technicians of the whole hsien, and they are bringing their parts into play in the development of agricultural production.

Pinyang hsien is one of the larger hsien in Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region with a large number of agro-technicians. In 1971, the hsien Party committee conducted a meticulous investigation and study on the work of departments engaged in scientific research and popularization of agricultural techniques as well as the condition of the agro-technicians, and implemented the policy of the Party toward intellectuals. Last year, all the agro-technicians of the whole hsien who had been separated from their jobs returned to the front of agricultural technology. At the same time, the hsien Party committee also charged the leadership cadres responsible for agricultural production at both the hsien and commune levels with grasping concretely the work of departments engaged in scientific research and technique popularization for agriculture, so that the parts of the agro-technicians could be brought into play.

In the process of implementing the policy toward intellectuals and strengthening leadership over departments engaged in scientific research and popularization of agricultural techniques, the CCP Pinyang hsien committee has operated study classes, and organized the agro-technicians to study seriously with reference to reality Chairman Mao's teaching, "The unity of politics and economy, the unity of politics and technique--there is not the least doubt that this unity will be maintained year after year and will be so forever. This is what red-and-expert meant," directed them to go deep into the countryside and among the people, to throw themselves into the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment, and to take the road of integrating themselves with workers and peasants and diligently transform their world outlook so as to serve the development of socialist agriculture better.

Last year, technicians from over 20 agricultural science and technology units at both the hsien and commune levels went in great numbers of production brigades to carry out the planting of pilot fields and the popularization of agricultural techniques together with the cadres and commune members of communes and production brigades.

Jen Shu-ling, a woman technician of the technique popularization center of the hsien in the past seldom ventured deep into the basic level. Last year, she went to Shaching production brigade of Wuling commune to settle down, saw the

selfless labor of the masses and was deeply touched. She resolved to temper herself diligently and accepted re-education vountarily from the poor and lower-middle peasants. Her ideological awareness improved very rapidly and she was charged with zeal. Together with the masses, she transformed the method of using deep wells for irrigation which had been in practice for a long time locally, and at the same time, by popularizing the use of fine strains and adopting effective measures for pest control, enabled the average per-mow yield of grain production in this production brigade to leap to 867 catties, topping the demands of the "Program." The poor and lower-middle peasants said in praise, "The countryside has need of this kind of technicians." Jen Shu-ling answered with deep conviction, "Judging from the fundamental problem of the change in thinking and feeling, I have an even greater need for the countryside."

By boldly using the technicians, the CCP Pinyang hsien committee has enabled them to play their parts to the full. In studying the target for agricultural production and drawing up measures for production, leadership departments at various levels of the hsien have generally taken care to use them and listened to their views.

Chang Hsing-ch'iao, the secretary of the hsien Party committee formerly knew nothing about bacterial leaf blight of the rice plant. By modestly learning from the technicians, he very quickly grasped the outbreak, manifestation, and treatment of this kind of blight, and that stood him in good stead in directing production.

The hsien Party committee also paid attention to summing up and popularizing the advanced experience found through practice by the technicians and the people together. Last year, Chang Ting-yü, an old technician and deputy director of the technique popularization center, after repeated experiments with the commune members in the Hungming production brigade of the Luyü commune, manufactured a plant stimulant by the indigenous method, which after testing in this production brigade, scored outstanding success in increasing production. After the popularization of this experiment by the hsien Party committee, some over 600 production brigade manufactured nearly 100,000 catties of this type of stimulant together, and very fine results were scored in increasing production universally.

Following the change in the thinking of the technicians and the raising of their awareness, they are playing an increasingly bigger part in scientific farming in the whole hsien. Last year, the number of rural scientific experiment groups in the whole hsien showed a one-third increase over 1971, and the area of pilot fields, high-yield fields and seed fields increased by twofold. Last year, this hsien by triumphing over a drought and bringing insect pests under control, scored a bumper harvest in agriculture. Total grain production increased by 16.6 percent over 1971 and there was also in general a greater increase in the production of economic crops.

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TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Persevere in Technical Reform As a Prod to Production Development

- The Party committee of Shenyang Heavy Machinery Factory unfolds a penetrating mass campaign to "learn from Tach'ing in industry"

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 29, 1973)

(Dispatch by our own correspondent) The Party committee of Shenyang Heavy Machinery Factory has led the broad masses of cadres, workers and technical personnel in launching a penetrating mass campaign to "learn from Tach'ing in industry." By relying on their own resources and fighting amidst hardship, a vigorous effort is directed toward technical reform and the tapping to the full of potentials. An effective boost is given to the vigorous development of production. Through technical reform, product output has risen and quality improved. Labor conditions have also improved and the consumption of raw and other materials has dropped.

Shenyang Heavy Machinery Factory is a large-sized enterprise producing heavy mining and metallurgical equipment. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, this factory very seldom directed efforts toward technical reform. Production remained at the same level all the time. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, to meet the needs of iron and steel industrial development in fighting a major mining battle, the state called on this factory to provide more finished equipment.

In the leading squad, there once prevailed two ways of thinking. One held that increase of production called for more equipment from the higher levels. Another was that the factory being an old one with many old workers in employ and with a technical foundation to boast of, potentials remained to be tapped in production and that so long as the masses were aroused in a vigorous technical reform effort, production could climb up.

With this problem in mind, the leading squad repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's brilliant work "On Practice" and seriously summed up the factory's positive and negative experiences in production struggle. Everyone came to understand deeply that the key to an old enterprise's success in tapping potentials to the full, producing more products and making a greater contribution lay in whether the leadership could arouse the masses to the full in a big vigorous technical reform effort.

With awareness heightened, the leadership at various levels tackled technical reform as an important task, went deeply into the world of reality to make investigation and studies and took the lead in introducing innovations. This rapidly brought about an upsurge in a technical innovation and technical revolution campaign. From 1968, over 400 items of technical innovation were achieved. Over 250 sets of special-purpose equipment were made. A lot of old equipment was reformed. Production capacity was raised considerably.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, to improve the labor condition of the steel-casting workshop, this factory once organized a squad to concentrate on mechanization. Due to a breakway from the masses and from production reality, what was produced could not be put to use. In the current technical reform effort, they seriously learned from past lessons and insisted on the "three-in-one" combination of workers, technical personnel and leadership cadres. From the factory to the workshop level were organized "three-in-one" technical reform teams to call mass enthusiasm into full play.

The steel-casting workshop was a unit with the worst labor conditions of the factory in the past. After the adoption of the "three-in-one" formula in technical reform, the masses contributed many good ideas. In the matter of one year and more, twelve important items of equipment were successively introduced including the washing out of sand with the pressure of water, the conveying of sand with a leather belt, the elimination of sand through vibration, etc. An effective improvement in labor condition was achieved. Production efficiency was raised. A manpower saving was effected.

The technical and engineering personnel of this factory played a positive role in technical reform. The Party committee of the factory successively organized 600-odd technical and engineering personnel to reinforce the various technical departments of the whole factory. Some engineering and technical personnel who combined practical experience with work capacity were selected for promotion to technical work leadership posts. Certain major technical problems were entrusted to them and they were given support in their work. In "three-in-one" technical reform groups, the broad masses of engineering and technical personnel humbly learned from old workers with practical experience and assiduously remolded their world outlook and energetically took up technical transformation work.

Former technician and Communist Party member Li Hsing-i was now a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the steel-casting workshop. In guiding technical work, to counter the weak technical links of the workshop, he organized a "three-in-one" combination group in a vigorous experimental effort toward new technology, new technique and new data. Along with other technical personnel and workers, he associated production practice with the successful introduction of such relatively large technical innovation items as replacing steel with alloy cast iron, the introduction of a large-sized centrifugal casting machine, etc. Production quality was improved. This played a big role in changing the backward production technological processes of the workshop.

In experimenting with a new technical item under his charge, a technician of the forging and metallurgical section led members of a "three-in-one" group in making repeated group tests. At last, a new technological process of explosion-induced molding was successfully introduced. Electrical machine protective rings were produced to meet urgent state needs.

In the past, in technical management, this factory did no more than to design and turn out a product. The consumption of raw and other materials was often neglected. This made impossible the full utilization of a lot of

waste liquid, waste gas, and waste residue. In technical reform, they first sought the improvement of product designing and technology as a start toward a lower level of consumption of raw and other materials. Second, they started with large-scale comprehensive utilization in opening new economic avenues. Due to the thorough upholding of the principle of laying an equal emphasis on increased output and economy in technical reform, from January to November, in 1972, a total saving of 31,000-odd tons of coal was achieved along with a saving of over 1,800,000 units of electricity, 1,400-odd cubic meters of timber, more than 600 tons of rolled steel, etc. The total value thus realized came up to ¥10,010,000.

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HONG KONG AND MACAU

Comrade Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Visiting Group from Hongkong

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1973)

comrade liao cheng-chih hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of a visiting group from hongkong with tang ping-ta as its leader and li ping-chien and huang yin-pu as its deputy leaders. the group is composed of patriotic personages in hongkong's industrial, commercial, cinema and publication circles.

present at the banquet were jung-yi-jen, member of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister, and leading members of other departments concerned wang fen, wang pen-tso, ching pu-chun, chen hsia-su, chang wan-shih and ting shu-chi.

liang wei-lin, director of the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency, was present.

before the banquet, comrade chang wen-chin had a conversation with members of the visiting group.

on the evening of march 27, shih shao-hua, secretary-general, and ti fu-tsai, member, of the cultural group under the state council, gave a dinner for the cinema workers on the group. hsieh tieh-li, hung tsang, yi ming and other peking cinema workers were present.

STONE CARVING

Ancient North China Stone-Carving Revived

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Mar. 31, 1973)

the 2,000-year-old art of chuyang stone-carving in north china which almost died out before liberation is now done by about 1,000 craftsmen.

the lustrous jade-like white marble, found in chuyang county, hopei province, home of the art since the han dynasty (206 b.c.-220 a.d.), was used to make the intricate-patterned balustrades and other decorations of peking's former imperial palace. the exquisite workmanship of these craftsmen who now produce more than 500 subject on modern as well as old themes is popular in china and abroad.

only eight craftsmen remained in the county at the time of liberation. cruelly exploited and oppressed in old china, most of the stone-carvers had switched to other trades, and some had to beg for a living.

the people's government sought them out after liberation and helped them set up a stone-carving studio. many young craftsmen have been trained under the guidance of the veterans.

encouraged by chairman mao's teachings "let a hundred flowers blossom" and "weed through the old to bring forth the new", they have boldly tried to draw their subject matter from contemporary life. among the new works are "shaoshan", "chingkangshan", "tsunyi", "yenan" and "tienanmen", all landmarks in the history of the chinese revolution, and statuettes of the great internationalist norman bethune, the communist fighter lei feng and others whose lives are honoured in china.

while assimilating the best traditional techniques, the craftsmen have improved their work through the study of anatomy and perspective. this gives a new liveliness to such traditional works as lions, tigers, elephants and camels.

liu chih-chung, one of the best veteran craftsmen in the chuyang studio, said: "i first learned this skill from my father and grandfather. they were both famous stone-carvers in the old society. but however much we liked the art, we couldn't live by working at it and i became a beggar in old china. chairman mao and the communist party opened a new life for us craftsmen and for stone-carving as an art."

PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

Northwest China City Expands Pharmaceutical Industry

(NCNA-English Sian, Mar. 30, 1973)

the northwest china city of sian which produced no medicine before liberation turned out 288 kinds of medicines and medical apparatus last year. more than 90 kinds were sent elsewhere, apart from meeting local needs.

cytochrome caused for emergency treatment and medicines for hepatitis and meniere's disease are locally made by small pharmaceutical plants.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, various factories in the city have made multiple

use of their waste materials to produce medicines and some neighbourhood factories and hospitals are turning out medicines under a unified city plan. the city has since 1969 set up 54 new factories and workshops for making medicines and medical apparatus.

the sian pharmaceutical company has sent technical personnel to give guidance and run short-term classes to train technicians for the factories.

the company encourages members of people's communes on the outskirts to gather medicinal herbs. herbal preparations made in sian have increased from 70 kinds in 1966 to 190. a kind of herbal tablets for bronchitis made from a wild plant by the no. two hospital affiliated to the sian medical college is favoured by patients.

the people of sian started small local pharmaceutical plants in 1958, encouraged by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism".

MOTOR ROADS

Southwest China Mountainous Hsien Builds Motor Road Network

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Mar. 30, 1973)

some 840 kilometres of motor roads today wind through the precipices of the chienmen mountains to link all 60 people's communes and two-thirds of the production brigades of the chienko county in szechwan province, southwest china.

in old china, there were only a few dozens of roads and traffic was extremely difficult. an ancient poem speaking of the rugged terrain reads in part "cranes have difficulty in flying across and monkeys hesitate to climb".

soon after liberation, the people's government set out to build motor roads. the county revolutionary committee in recent years, mobilized the people for a road building campaign.

the builders included both cadres and commune members. some of them hung in mid-air from ropes around their waists to chisel blast holes in the steep cliffs. they also quarried large quantities of rocks to put up hundreds of bridges and culverts.

the county can now send out its abundant local produce and get manufactured goods from other parts of the country through the newly built motor road network.

WOMEN PEASANTS

Women on East China Islands

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Mar. 31, 1973)

most of the men of the fishing villages on the choushan islands off the east china coast do deep sea fishing, and the women grow grain and vegetables and breed kelp and laver, favourite chinese sea food.

the choushan islands have had good harvests over the past decade. grain yield averaged 8.2 tons per hectare last year. in addition, the women gathered 4,800 tons of kelp and 100 tons of laver.

while choushan fishermen sailed small wooden junks before liberation, when the bosses and local fishery despots fleeced them, their wives tending the house were always anxious about the safety of their men. the frequent typhoons were not reported in weather forecasts, and many men died at sea.

liberation brought the fishermen full social and political rights, a stable life in fishing communes or state-run fishery companies, motor fishing boats, and prompt accurate weather forecasts.

the women were inspired in 1958 by the party's general line for building socialism and began to organize themselves into collective productive undertakings.

the many gulfs and beaches of the over 600 small islands in choushan are favourable for cultivating edible seaweed. women of the pihsia production brigade in chengszu county formed the first kelp breeding team. they make 100,000 yuan a year for the collective.

pioneers in land reclamation were some 200 women of the tsangtang production brigade in puto county. they farmed 12 hectares of slopeland to grow grain. then they planted 20,000 trees on the slopes to conserve soil. later they terraced the slopeland into level fields and added manure to improve the soil. last year the farmland tended by these women yielded 16 tons of grain per hectare.

the women of a number of production brigades built a sea-dyke 1,000 metres long, 9 metres high and 8 metres wide in eight years to create 120 hectares of farmland.

women also run net weaving workshops and engine repair shops. the nanneng brigade in taishan county alone has 600 women working in such enterprises. the net weaving workshop is staffed by 140 women who produce 3,000 fishing nets a year, more than enough to meet local needs. the expansion of fishing and diversification of the economy has enabled the brigade to accumulate three million yuan of public property. it now has 49 motor fishing boats, as against 28 small wooden ones before liberation. annual fish catches rose from 500 tons in the early post-liberation years to 6,500 tons in 1972.

many fishing villages have spare-time schools and classes for women. women also occupy leading posts from the county down to the production team levels.

COMMUNAL INDUSTRIES

Commune-Run Industries Thrive in Northwest China Coastal Area

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Mar. 31, 1973)

commune-run industries in the yingkou region, northeast china's liaoning province, are producing farm machines of various types in quantity. ninety per cent of the production brigades in the area have mechanized threshing, grain processing, fodder crushing and other operations.

all 53 people's communes there now have farm machinery plants. most of the brigades have workshops making or repairing farm implements.

the kaokan people's commune is a pace-setter. it put up a farm machinery plant ten years ago. its products have helped mechanize ploughing, harrowing, soil-compacting, threshing, winnowing, grain processing and fodder-crushing, and bring higher grain output.

the success encouraged other communes to follow suit. the pangshihpu people's commune built a farm machinery plant in three months with 16 lathes, presses

and other machine tools, all improvised by the commune members.

the communist party committee of the yingkou region has organized 122 state-run industrial enterprises to help the people's communes train workers and technicians or in other ways.

under unified state plan, people's communes have opened small iron mines where large-scale extraction is not feasible.

the rapid growth of commune-run industries has increased the funds for improving agriculture. the lutun people's commune has netted 490,000 yuan from its industries in the past two years. this has enabled it to sink 39 deep wells, buy tractors and lorries and set up plants producing chemical fertilizer and insecticides.

grain yield in the yingkou region from 1970 to 1972 surpassed the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. it reached 3.6 tons per hectare last year despite bad weather.

SPRING FARMING

Spring Farming on Fertile East China Plain

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Mar. 30, 1973)

peasants, tractors and buffaloes are bustling about on the east china plain south of taihu lake, working rice fields in the current spring farming.

more than 10,000 boats ply along streams and canals to carry fertile pond and river silt to the fields on this plain, known as the hangchow-chiahsing-huchou area, in northern chekiang province.

a total of 1,300 cadres at the administrative regional and county levels are joining commune cadres at the grassroots. they work in the fields with the commune members while giving guidance on the spot.

on numerous boats lining the web of canals in the tunglin people's commune, young men are busy scooping up silt, while women are carrying it to the early rice fields. the fastest production team has already finished this work. another team has doubled its stock of basic manure by preparing huge piles of compost.

communes and brigades help one another in striving for a good harvest this year. some 26 hectares of the tunghua brigade are interspersed among fields of the neighbouring tungming brigade. the tungming brigade this spring proposed to drain two of its fish ponds nearby so that the other brigade could use the pond silt to enrich the land instead of bringing in manure from a distance. this saved manpower and time. in return, tunghua sent fish feed to its neighbor.

the communist party committee of the chientangchiang commune, an advanced agricultural unit of chekiang province, recently called a meeting on ways to go forward.

lin ming-jen, secretary of the party committee, reported that the commune raised 12.8 tons of grain per hectare last year, 1.5 tons higher than in 1971. the total number of pigs hit an all-time high, averaging 1.3 head per capita. output of silk cocoons also increased.

commune members pointed out at the meeting that the rate of increase last year was uneven between brigades and teams. the biggest annual increase was 4.2 tons per hectare, while the smallest was only one ton. this showed there was still room for further growth. all the brigades pledged to learn from and catch up with one another and to tap their production potential.

following the meeting, members of the commune dispatched 100 boats to dig up silt from 300 ponds and a 25-kilometre river-bed. they carefully ploughed and harrowed the rice fields and tended the rice seedlings.

the other communes and brigades are also summing up their experience and working out ways to achieve still more.

the communes have deepened and extended their network of canals and ditches this year. on this plain, where waterlogging was a scourge in the past, most of the rice fields have powered irrigation and drainage, and have given good harvests year after year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Red Cross Society Donates for Drought and Flood Stricken People in Afghanistan

(NCNA-English Kaboul, Mar. 29, 1973)

the red cross society of china has donated 100,000 yuan (renminbi) to the operation help department of the prime ministry of afghanistan as a relief aid to the afghan people in drought and flood stricken areas.

on behalf of the red cross society of china, chinese ambassador to afghanistan kan yeh-tao handed a remittance of 100,000 yuan to abdul wahed karim, director general of the political department of the afghan foreign ministry, and asked him to forward this donation to the operation help department of the prime ministry. he also expressed concern for the afghan people in the afflicted areas on behalf of the red cross society of china.

accepting the donation, karim said that it was a manifestation of the friendship between the afghan and chinese peoples.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets British Journalists

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with alan hare, general manager of the "financial times" of britain, and charles smith, far eastern correspondent of the paper.

chang ying, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry, and chang yi-chun, chiang cheng-tsung and chao teh-hsin were present on the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Walker and Other British Guests Leave Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 31, 1973)

peter walker, british secretary of state for trade and industry, mrs. walker, michael heseltine, minister for aerospace and shipping of britain, mrs. heseltine, and peter walker's party wound up their friendly visit to china and left shanghai for home by special plane today.

they were seen off at the airport by vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee wang yi-ping.

on hand were also sun so-chang, a bureau director of the ministry of foreign trade, peng jun-min, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in london, and j.m. addis, british ambassador to china, who accompanied the visitors to shanghai.

during their stay in shanghai, the distinguished british guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai no. 1 steel mill, an electronic factory and a district children's palace and toured a park on the western outskirts of the city. they were guests of honour yesterday evening at a banquet given by wang yi-ping.

mr. and mrs. walker arrived here from hangchow yesterday. while in hangchow, the british guests toured a silk mill and the west lake and attended a banquet given by vice-chairman lai ko-ko of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee.

prior to their arrival in shanghai, minister heseltine and mrs. heseltine made a trip to the northeast china city of shenyang and visited a machinery plant and a department store and were warmly welcomed by local people. the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee arranged a banquet in honour of the distinguished british guests.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Ambassador to Burma Holds Reception for Wuhan Acrobatic Troupe

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Mar. 30, 1973)

chinese ambassador to burma chen chao-yuan held a reception here last evening for the chinese wuhan acrobatic troupe now touring in burma.

among the nearly 600 guests attending the reception were burmese deputy foreign minister u hla hpone, deputy cultural minister u aye maung and other high ranking officials of the burmese government as well as prominent figures from cultural, arts, educational, sports and press circles.

the diplomatic envoys of some other countries here also attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. many burmese friends warmly welcomed the friendly performance tour of the acrobatic troupe and hoped that the cultural exchanges between the two countries would be enhanced in future.

a performance was given by the troupe in the compound of the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Mme. Penn Nouth Visit Photo Exhibition in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 31, 1973)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mme. penn nouth, this morning visited a photo exhibition on cambodia held at the china art gallery here.

sponsored by the china-cambodia friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the exhibition is being held to celebrate the third anniversary of the founding of the national united front and the people's national liberation armed forces of cambodia.

among the other cambodian guests who visited the exhibition today were ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia sarin chhak and his wife, chan youran, general duong sam ol and his wife, huot sambath, chea san, thiounn prasith, and cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun.

when they entered the exhibition hall, samdech and mme. penn nouth and the other distinguished cambodian guests were warmly applauded by the chinese visitors there.

accompanying samdech and mme. penn nouth were han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister; yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, and his wife yang ling.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroon President Ahidjo Feted in Hangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Mar. 30, 1973)

tan chi-lung, leading member of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of president el hadj ahmadou ahidjo of the united republic of cameroon and madame ahidjo and their entourage.

attending were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao.

on hand were tieh ying, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife su pei-lan; lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife kao feng; and wang tzu-ta, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of warmth and friendship. tan chi-lung and president ahidjo toasted the growing friendship and cooperation between china and cameroon and the enhancement and consolidation of afro-asian people's unity.

present were cameroon ambassador to china langue tsobgny clement and madame clement, who accompanied president ahidjo to hangchow.

chinese ambassador to cameroon chao hsing-chih and his wife ouyang lo were also present.

earlier in the afternoon president and madame ahidjo and the other cameroon guests went boating on the west lake in the company of hsu hsiang-chien and tan chi-lung.

president and madame ahidjo and their entourage arrived here from shanghai by special plane this afternoon in the company of hsu hsiang-chien, and ho ying and his wife wang hao.

the distinguished guests were given a warm welcome by tan chi-lung, tieh ying, lai ko-ko and wang tzu-ta, and leading members of the departments concerned under the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in chekiang and the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee, as well as more than 2,000 people.

the city's main streets were bedecked with colourful bunting and huge streamers carrying slogans of welcome.

the local chinese leaders warmly shook hands with the guests at the planeside. the crowd beat drums and gongs, waved bouquets and multi-coloured streamers, and shouted slogans of welcome.

when they left shanghai, the cameroon guests were seen off by ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, chou chun-lin, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and commander of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison, and wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee.

while in shanghai, president ahidjo and other cameroon guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition. madame ahidjo visited the shanghai children's palace.

CHINA AND CHAD

Chad Charge d'Affaires A.I. Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1973)

salim ali, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of chad in china, arrived here by air today.

FOREIGN MILITARY ATTACHES

Chinese Ministry of National Defence Arrange Concert for Military Attaches in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1973)

the chinese ministry of national defence arranged a concert here this evening for military attaches of foreign embassies in peking and their wives.

the concert was given by the band of the chinese people's liberation army.

the programme included instrumental and vocal solos, as well as chinese, albanian, korean, vietnamese, romanian and austrian songs and tunes.

attending the concert were li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and his wife chang nai-yi; tien wei-hsih, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, and chang hsien-yueh, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Ambassador Huang Chen Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Paris, Mar. 29, 1973)

outgoing chinese ambassador to france huang chen and his wife chu lin left here for home by air this afternoon.

present at the airport to see them off were deputy director of the protocol department of the french foreign ministry louis de la tour du pin and others.

minister xuan thuy of the democratic republic of viet nam was present.

diplomatic envoys and representatives of some countries to france were also present at the airport.

Chinese Visiting Group to France Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1973)

a chinese visiting group left peking by plane today for france. it is led by pien kung, a member of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and yao tai-lin.

present at the airport to see them off were li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the council, and jean-marie mallet, deputy commercial attache of the french embassy in peking.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1973)

liu hsi-wen, leading member of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, this evening met and had an animated and friendly conversation with takasaki yoshiro, eldest son of the late well-known japanese statesman mr. tatsunosuke takasaki and general manager of the nippon toyo seikan company of japan, and all members of the visiting group to china led by him.

later, liu hsi-wen gave a dinner for the japanese friends.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung, chen kang, chang feng, lin po and ting min.

japanese friends in peking ichizo kimura, yoshitoshi munekata and yoshizo yasuda were also present.

takasaki yoshiro and his group arrived here yesterday on a friendly visit at the invitation of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china.

Chinese Embassy in Tokyo Gives Reception on Visit of Chinese Tele-Communications Administration Director to Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Mar. 30, 1973)

the chinese embassy here gave a reception yesterday on the visit to japan of chung fu-hsiang, director of the chinese tele-communications administration, and his party.

present at the reception were takeo miki, japanese deputy prime minister and director general of the environment agency, yasuhiro nakasone, international trade and industry minister, masumi esaki, home affairs minister, umekichi nakamura, speaker of the house of representatives, and kenzo kono, speaker of the house of councillors.

present also were chuji kuno, minister of posts and tele-communications, and other officials of the japanese posts and tele-communications ministry.

among more than 530 other guests present at the reception, were japanese diet members including kanji kawasaki and haruo okada, prominent figures yoshimi furui, kogoro uemura, shinsaku hogen, hisao kuroda, kenzo nakajima, kaheita okazaki, seimin miyazaki, kinkazu saionji, shintaro fukushima, and other friends of various circles.

han dok su, chairman, and li gye baek, vice-chairman, of the general association of korean residents in japan, kan wen-fang, chairman, and wu pu-wen, huang wen-chin, vice-chairmen, of the tokyo association of chinese residents, were also present.

speaking at the reception, mi kuo-chun, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy in japan, expressed sincere thanks to the japanese government and friends of various circles for the warm welcome and reception they accorded to director chung fu-hsiang and his party. the direct contact and exchange of experience between the tele-communication leaders and specialists of the two countries have made positive contribution to the development of tele-communications between china and japan, he said.

in his speech, chuji kuno said that the talks on strengthening telegraph and telephone communications between the two countries will certainly attain satisfactory results.

an atmosphere of china-japan friendship pervaded the reception.

Delegation of Arts Research Institute of Japan's Kyoto University Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 31, 1973)

an eight-member delegation of the research institute of arts of japan's kyoto university arrived here by air yesterday at the invitation of peking university after touring kwangchow, changsha and shaoshan. the leader of the delegation is prof. kenji kawano, its deputy leader prof. kenji shimada, and its secretary general prof. kiyoshi inoue.

the delegation was met at the airport by huang hsin-pai and chou pei-yuan, vice-chairmen of the revolutionary committee of peking university, li fu-teh, council member of the china-japan friendship association, and prof. chou yi-liang of peking university.

First Japanese Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 31, 1973)

heishiro ogawa, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of japan to china, arrived in peking by air today.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Guests Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1973)

jose andres oteyza fernandez, director of the planning bureau of the ministry of national patrimony of mexico, pablo radilla ramirez, general manager of the pan-american sulphur company, and their wives flew off here for kwangchow today. they will leave for home after visiting the south china city.

seeing them off at peking airport today were cheng to-pin, a department director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and tien kuang-tao, manager of the

china national metals and minerals import and export corporation.

vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan yesterday met with jose andres oteyze and pablo radilla and had a friendly conversation with them.

while in peking, the mexican guests exchanged views with cheng to-pin and leading members of the chinese import and export corporations concerned on the development of trade between mexico and china. they also took time out to visit places.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Leader of New Zealand Government Ministerial Mission Gives Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1973)

joseph a. walding, leader of the government ministerial mission from new zealand and associate minister of foreign affairs and minister of overseas trade, gave a reception at the guest house here this evening.

present at the reception were pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned lin ping, pei chien-chang, an chih-yuan, hsiang chien, li en-chiu, pan chun, peng chin-po, wu fan-wu, kao chien-chung, cheng chi-hung, chang hsing-chiao and wang chuan-yao.

heads and officials of the diplomatic missions here of australia, canada and britain were also present.

all members of the new zealand government ministerial mission attended.

joseph a. walding and pai hsiang-kuo toasted the growing friendship between the people of new zealand and china and the expanding friendly relations between the two countries.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chang Chun-chiao, Keng Piao Meet and Fete New Zealand CP Leaders

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1973)

comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, and comrade keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, this evening met with and gave a banquet for comrade v.g. wilcox, general secretary of the communist party of new zealand, and comrade richard wolf, member of the secretariat of the national committee of the communist party of new zealand.

the meeting and banquet proceeded in a very cordial atmosphere.

present on the occasion were feng hsuan, teng kang, li hsiao-pai, tang kai, mao pao-chung, chi chao-chu, chou erh-liu, lin hsien-nung, lao yuan-hui and yao shih-ken.

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei, Pai Hsiang-kuo Meet Government Ministerial Mission from New Zealand

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 31, 1973)

premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei and minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo this afternoon met with joseph a. walding, associate minister of foreign affairs and minister of overseas trade, and the new zealand government ministerial mission he is leading. they had a conversation in an unconstrained atmosphere.

present at the meeting were members of the mission geoffrey easterbrook-smith, w.b. harland, colin murray, t. christopher o'brien, christopher elder, b. bremner and miss joan wooler.

present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including lin ping, pei chien-chang, wu fan-wu, peng chin-po, kao chien-chung, tu kuo-wei and shen jo-yun.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Vice Chairman of Council of Ministers Receives Head of Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Mar. 30, 1973)

k. olszewski, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of poland, received chou hua-min, head of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, here yesterday.

marian dmochowski, polish vice-minister of foreign trade, was present on the occasion.

present were also liu tieh-sheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in warsaw, and chang chu-hsuan, deputy head of the chinese government trade delegation.

chou hua-min left here by plane yesterday. he was seen off at the airport by marian dmochowski and liu tieh-sheng.

TRACK AND FIELD TEAM

Chinese Track and Field Team Leaves for North Africa

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1973)

a chinese track and field team led by chu chih-chuan and ni chih-chin flew off here today on a friendly tour of algeria, tunisia and other countries.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned kung ke-fei and chou cheng, and ahmed dekhili, first secretary of the algerian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND US

Huang Chen and Han Hsu Appointed Chief and Deputy Chief of Chinese Liaison Office in USA

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1973)

in accordance with the announcement made in the china-u.s. communique of february 22, 1973 that each side would establish a liaison office in the capital of the other, the chinese government has appointed huang chen chief of the liaison office of the people's republic of china in the united states of america and han hsu deputy chief of the office.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

April 12, 1973 No. 5353

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Party Committee of An Artillery Regiment of A Certain Unit Under the PLA Wuhan Command Energetically Trains Company-Level Tutors in Reading

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 30, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Wuhan) The Party committee of an artillery regiment of a certain unit under the PLA Wuhan Command earnestly helps company-level reading tutors in their reading and study effort to raise their tutorship work level. An effective boost is given to the penetrating development of the regiment-wide mass campaign of study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party National Congress, the Party committee of this regiment has been paying attention to the training and establishment of a reading tutorship team. A number of reading tutors are selected from among the backbone study elements in various companies to form into tutorship groups with company-level political instructors acting as their heads. In the light of their own experience in the study of works of Marx and Lenin, members of the Party committee teach the tutors to read and study assiduously and master fundamental Marxist-Leninist viewpoints.

To counter the impatience of tutor Wang Chin of the 4th company who could not wait to achieve immediate success, Keng Shou-ch'ao gave an account of his own understanding gained in reading. Wang Chin was made to take up one book after another and seek a thorough understanding in a sure and slow manner unmarked by greed. In taking up "The State and Revolution," he went through it four times, and acquired a relatively deep understanding of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine of the state. Later, in tutoring others on "The State and Revolution," he put the salient points in perspective. This gave the fighters a great enlightenment.

To let tutors study the full text of Marxist-Leninist works in a proper way and master fundamental theories, the regiment Party committee also gives irregular collective training to tutors. At every collective training session, attention is focused on one Marxist-Leninist book. Party committee members and office cadres conduct tutoring and organize study discussions.

Last year, eleven Party committee members went separately down to company levels for over two months of stay at fixed points, gave the tutors lessons on 37 occasions and prepared lessons with them 46 times. They also worked out reading programs for tutors and helped them with taking notes in reading. A joint effort was directed toward the solution of many knotty problems in the study of Marxist-Leninist works in their full text.

To help company-level tutors improve the quality of their tutorship work, the Party committee of the regiment constantly guides them in giving tutorials, explaining points on the basis of integration of theory with practice, going deep into problems and making them easy to understand, using simple language and leaving nothing in doubt. This is to enable the tutors to achieve proper tutoring results on every occasion.

Political commissar Li Keng-shen found that in giving tutorials in the study of the chapter "Surplus Value" in the essay "Karl Marx" by Lenin, tutor Cheng Mao-liang lectured for four hours but still leaving the fighters puzzled. He therefore joined Little Cheng in a check-up on the pre-liberation family backgrounds of several fighters. Little Cheng was also allowed to head for a relatively early established diesel oil machine factory to investigate into the livelihood conditions and class struggle conditions of workers before the liberation. He was helped to prepare lessons again. In the light of the living data obtained through making visits, he again gave tutorials involving such points as what is called "surplus value," how the capitalists expropriate the "surplus value" of workers, etc. The fighters were made to see more clearly the hedious face of the bourgeoisie exploiting the workers. Their fervent love for the socialist system was further aroused.

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MASS INDOCTRINATION

A Theoretical Study Tutorship Team Established in Ningpo District

- Cadres at various levels are helped to lay hold of the ideological weapon in the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style campaign

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 30, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Hangchow) In the reading and study process, the district of Ningpo, Chekiang Province, has established a theoretical study tutorship team. Under the leadership of the Party committees at various levels, around 800 specialized and spare-time theoretical study tutors in the whole district are giving serious tutoring to cadres at various levels in their reading and study effort. A good boost is given to the development of the district-wide campaign for the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style campaign, the leading cadres at various levels in the district of Ningpo act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Seriously read and study and master Marxism." They seriously read books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and develop fervent enthusiasm for study. To stimulate the penetrating development of the reading and study campaign and help those cadres with a relatively low cultural level and a relatively poor grounding in theory to do well in reading and study, the Party committee of the district of Ningpo has established theoretical study tutorship teams at the district level and at hsien and municipal levels. Now in the whole area there are 89 specialized tutors and over 700 spare-time tutors.

The Party committees of the district of Ningpo and various hsien and municipalities have adopted various measures to strengthen leadership over theoretical study tutorship work. In the past half year and more, the Party committee of the Ningpo district has successively held a reading class for three terms to give theory study tutors short-term collective training and help them grasp the relevant fundamental viewpoints, spiritual essence and the historical background of several Marxist-Leninist books. The aim is to solve knotty problems likely to be encountered in tutorship work.

Eight hsien and municipalities in the whole district and local organizations have also successively held reading classes to train spare-time tutors of organizations, factories, communes and schools. The district Party committee and various hsien and municipal Party committees also let tutors stay at fixed points in the depths of basic levels with a target in mind. The aim is to investigate and understand the realities in the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style campaign and in line education, and absorb political nourishment from the masses to better associate tutorship work with practical struggle and do so with a target in mind. The district Party committee and the hsien and municipal Party committees also allow tutors to participate in some Party committee

meetings and study relevant documents so that they can have a timely understanding of the Party's central work and raise their political and theoretical levels in an effective way.

In tutorship work, many tutors doggedly adhere to the principle of combining theory with practice consistently advocated by Chairman Mao and strive to clarify certain problems about the combination of theory with practice. The reading and study effort is thus closely associated with the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style campaign.

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Cultivate a Study Backbone Force As a Prod to the Criticism of Revisionism and Rectification of Style Campaign

- Party organizations at various levels of Tientsin Municipal Construction Work Bureau hold reading classes

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 30, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA report from Tientsin) In the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style campaign, Party organizations at various levels of Tientsin Municipal Construction Work Bureau have universally held reading classes. By following the short-term away-from-production rotational training formula, cadres and workers are organized to tackle books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works one by one. The aim is to train a backbone theoretical study force for the organs concerned.

According to statistics, this bureau and various companies under it held reading classes for 23 terms, from last year, with over 1,300 people participating in the study. With such a backbone theoretical study force, various units have launched their reading and study activities with increasing vigor. A boost is given to the penetrating development of the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style campaign.

In the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style campaign, the broad masses of cadres and workers of Tientsin Municipal Construction Work Bureau feel an urgent need for a higher Marxist theoretical level and a deeper mastery of the ideological weapon of criticizing revisionism. But because certain cadres and workers have a low cultural level and a relatively poor grounding in theory, certain difficulties are encountered in study. To strengthen leadership over reading and study in a practical way and help cadres and workers solve the difficulties encountered in study, this bureau from its own level down to the company level continuously holds reading classes, with some cadres and workers separately sent to reading classes to concentrate on serious reading and study for a certain period to raise their own theoretical level. Then they are allowed back to their own units to give study tutoring.

For these reading classes, there are generally around 50 persons each term. The period of study is based on the contents of the study program. For every term, one or two books by Marx and Lenin and works by Chairman Mao are selected for study. The students attending the reading class first studied the full text of the works by themselves page by page, chapter by chapter. This is to acquire an initial understanding of their historical background, their spiritual essence and their fundamental viewpoints.

Then, in the light of the problems raised by everyone in study, a further collective discussion was held with the leading cadres and teachers giving enlightenment and tutorship. After a book or a chapter is finished, an effort to exchange what has been gained in study is organized to sum up study experience and consolidate the results of study. In this way, everyone raised his theoretical level and his self-study ability and acquire an initial habit for reading and study.

The reading class adheres to the principle of linking theory with practice. The students combine reading with the criticism of revisionism and apply the Marxist stand, viewpoints and methods in the penetrating criticism of revisionist fallacies of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and their crimes of vainly trying to alter the Party's basic line and policies for the historical period of socialism, plot the overthrow of the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism. Through study and criticism, students strengthen their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and raise their consciousness of line struggle.

Through the running of reading classes, Party organizations at various levels of Tientsin Municipal Construction Work Bureau have cultivated a theoretical study backbone force. Back in their own units, members of the backbone force not only insist on study themselves but also give inspiration and tutorship to the broad masses. The latter are enabled to persevere in reading and study by making use of their spare time.

* * *

RUSTICATION OF URBAN YOUTHS

Why I Sent My Four Children to the Countryside

by

Kuei Shu-hui (桂淑慧), teacher, Tungmenli Primary School, Tientsin municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 30, 1973)

I am a mother of five children. From 1964 to 1970, in response to Chairman Mao's great call, four of my children went to the countryside to make revolution. Over the years, I have gradually realized that sending children to take up farming is not only a great socialist revolution for getting rid of the old and establishing the new and changing customs and styles, but also an important matter concerning the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and guaranteeing that our Party and the state will never change color. Speaking for the parents, it is also a stringent test of whether we are consciously implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Put the Relations Between the Individual and the Revolution in Their Correct Place

In the summer of 1964, upon their graduation from middle school, my eldest child and the second child applied to be sent to the mountains or the countryside. At that time, I thought, "The children are leaving home, what am I to do?" It had not been easy to bring them up, and I never thought that they would leave home and go away. How could I stop worrying about them!

It was in those days that we had a family revolution, and an intense struggle between two different ideas developed between the mother and the children. The children said, "In former years, when the Red Army was making revolution, they left their homes and villages, crossed snow-covered mountains and the grassland in their 25,000-li Long March and experienced all manner of hardships. What did they struggle for? The People's Volunteers with heroic bearing crossed the Yalu River in high spirit to take part in the War against US Aggression and Aid Korea. What did they fight for? Revolutionary fighters are most obedient to the words of the Party and make their home wherever they are needed."

When I heard that, it caused me to reflect deeply. I recalled that I was only six years old when my father died before the liberation. My widowed mother had no home of her own and had to live under the roof of another. After the liberation, the Party and Chairman Mao brought us the happy life and enabled us to build a family once more. Facts have proved that it was precisely because the revolutionary forerunners had paid no attention to the small "family" of the individual that they were able to bring about the liberation of the nation. At this moment, how could I permit myself to be influenced by the small-family selfish concept, think only of myself and forget about the continuing revolution? Placing correctly the relations between the individual and the revolution, I

supported the revolutionary action of my children in continuing the glorious tradition of the revolutionary forerunners and let them go to make revolution in the countryside of Kansu and Hopei.

In 1969, the school in which my No. 3 child was studying again called on the graduates to go to the mountains and the countryside. Facts of the tempering and growth of his two brothers in the countryside had educated me and enabled me to understand profoundly the incomparable wisdom of Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." However, I never expected that this child would show mental reservation, and was reluctant to leave home.

I told him about the process of my own mental transformation to help him raise his understanding. I said to him, "A mother always loves her children best, however there is class character in 'love.' Bourgeois 'love' regards children as personal assets, pampers them and brings them up as spiritual aristocrats to serve the bourgeoisie one generation after another. Proletarian 'love' sets a stringent demand politically, and sends the children for tempering and growing up in difficult environments so that they may become good successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. The reason your mother is sending you to the mountains and the countryside is to let you take the revolutionary road indicated by Chairman Mao!" He eventually left home happily and went to the countryside in Heilungkiang.

In 1970, the No. 4 child again wanted to go to the mountains and the countryside. The child was most delighted, but there was a relapse in my thinking, and this time it was the old idea of "bringing up children to provide for one's old age" making trouble. I again triumphed over the interference of selfish thought and happily sent him off on the train to far away Heilungkiang.

From the course of sending my four children to the mountains and the countryside, I deeply realized that as a parent, in order to sincerely and honestly support the children in making revolution, one must first leap away from the small family circle, and succeed in always thinking of the motherland, setting one's sight on the world and standing firmly in the whole revolutionary undertaking of the proletariat.

Place the Children in the Vast Countryside for Tempering and Growing Up

There is a common saying which goes, "When a child is far away the mother will worry." After my children left home, I always worried about them. However, facts have taught me that things which would truly educate the children and prove most conducive to their tempering and growth are the great Party, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, the vast countryside and the extremely rewarding practice of the three great revolutionary movements.

My children left home when they were still very young, but after their arrival in the countryside, their progress was very rapid. The eldest child, taking part in the battle of reclamation in Kansu, mastered such water conservation

building techniques as map drawing and construction and learned the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and the quality of the poor and lower-middle peasants of serving the motherland and the revolution wholeheartedly.

The No. 2 son was a bookworm, and when he first weeded the fields, he dug up the vegetable seedlings instead. However, after several years of tempering in labor, he not only mastered farming, but also changed from a "frail scholar" into a burly man capable of carrying a 200-catty load.

The outlook on labor of the No. 3 son while at home was very poor. Even when the water was boiling over in the kettle, he would never think of removing it from the fire. Currently in a letter he wrote, "In the past I despised labor. Now I feel that it is the greatest honor to do labor. I must take root in the frontier and make revolution there all my life." At present, he has become a driver who never makes a mistake.

My No. 4 son in Heilungkiang has not only mastered farming and treating cattle disease, but also received tempering in the storm of class struggle. In the past several years, the four of them have been cited many times.

The healthy growth of the children effectively explains that keeping the children by one's side, locking them up within the small family and not letting them weather the storm and face the world may look like "maternal love" and "deep love for the children," but in reality that is killing the revolutionary future.

After Sending the Children to the Countryside the Responsibilities of the Parents Are Not Over

After sending my children to the mountains and the countryside, for a time I had some incorrect ideas. All my children are boys. When they were at home, buying new shoes for them and darning their stockings were enough to keep me busy all the time not to mention fussing over them. Now that they have left, I should be able to relax a bit. Because of that, I was guilty of the idea, "Sending the children off is the duty of the parents and teaching the children is the duty of the poor and lower-middle peasants." Experience has enabled me to realize that after the departure of the children, the responsibilities of the parents are by no means over.

Although the children have gone to the countryside, but by means of writing letters, returning home to visit their parents or going outside to work, they come into contact with various non-proletarian ideas in society as well as forming countless ties. Because of that, it is necessary to cooperate constantly with the poor and lower-middle peasants to carry out re-education on them and enable them to grow up more rapidly and healthily.

The thinking of the children is most easily affected by external influences. When work is progressing smoothly, they will talk of the countryside as a place that is perfect and flawless, and they will be happy and their work zeal will soar. However, when they run into difficulties, their thinking

easily becomes troubled, and their mood will be low. This necessitates acquainting ourselves with their ideological trend so that we could have a target to aim at in carrying out education on them in time.

When my No. 4 son arrived in the countryside, he was always homesick. He got homesick when the weather was cold, got homesick on the New Year, got homesick when he encountered difficulties in work and got homesick when he noticed other people going home to visit their families. In the light of this condition, I voluntarily formed ties with the local leadership and the poor and lower-middle peasants, helped him with solving concrete difficulties, and at the same time, reminded him again of the resolution he made on taking root in the countryside and carrying on the revolution to the end before he left home. Soon after that, he wrote back and made an examination of his thinking, and expressed that he would take roots in the frontier and contribute his efforts to the building of a new socialist countryside.

The process of sending my children to the countryside is also a process stimulating me to continue the revolution and to advance unremittingly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. I must continue to give all-out support to the revolutionary action of my children and firmly support them to the end.

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A Glorious Responsibility and A Stringent Test

- editorial note -

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 30, 1973)

This article by Comrade Kuei Shu-hui merits reading. For the past several years, in response to the great call of Chairman Mao, many parents like Kuei Shu-hui have sent their children to the countryside. They realize that their children are primarily children of the state and descendants of the revolution. Sending them to the vast countryside for tempering and growing up is needed for the training and turning out of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat as well as a glorious responsibility of the parents.

Revolutionaries consider transforming nature and the elements and struggling in difficult environments a pleasure, and this is how our present generation of revolutionary young people are learning and practicing. The "dialectics between hardship and happiness published in this page reflects that the younger generation, nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought, is full of vigor and possess the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act and fearing neither hardship nor fatigue.

At present, many cities throughout the country are mobilizing the educated young people to go to the mountains and the countryside. It is hoped that the broad masses of revolutionary parents will in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, further eliminate the lies and pernicious influence of fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type on sending educated young people to the countryside, and in obedience to the plan of the state "send their sons and daughters, who have finished junior or senior school, college or university education, to the countryside."

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Minority Nationality Cadres in Ssumao District Grow Up Rapidly Following Tempering in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 30, 1973)

(Our own dispatch) In the course of strengthening the building of the frontier the CCP committee of Ssumao region, Yunnan Province, followed Chairman Mao's five prerequisites for the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and actively promoted and trained minority nationality cadres there.

Ssumao is located in the southwestern frontier of the motherland and is inhabited by a total of 22 nationalities including T'ai, Laku, Hani, Wa, Yi, Miao, Pulang, K'uts'ung, etc. After the liberation, under the concern of the Party and after repeated political movements, especially the great proletarian cultural revolution, a large number of cadres have grown up among the various nationalities. At present, 36 percent of the total number of cadres in the entire district are minority nationality cadres, an increase of 45 percent as compared with their number before the great proletarian cultural revolution. In the meantime, large numbers of minority nationality cadres are promoted to leadership posts in the district, chou, hsien and communes.

In the course of training minority nationality cadres, the Party committee of Ssumao region persevered in giving first priority to conducting education in ideology and the political line. Beginning from last year study classes were held for minority nationality cadres at all levels from the commune to the district to train minority nationality cadres in the district. Through the study of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, they studied the Party's basic line and policies for the historical period of socialism and condemned the counter-revolutionary crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. As a result, their consciousness in class struggle, line struggle and continued revolution was greatly raised.

Tao Yü-ts'ai, a T'ai nationality deputy secretary of the Party committee of Mengla hsien, Sishong Baanna T'ai Nationality Autonomous Chou, was a hsien chief before the great proletarian cultural revolution. As his consciousness of line struggle was not high enough, he carried out the erroneous line and was criticized by the masses during the cultural revolution. He then became unwilling to shoulder the heavy burden of revolution any further. But study changed his thinking and raised his line consciousness. When he stayed at a selected spot, he helped the cadres and the commune members of a production team to study the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism and to strike a blow at the class enemy's sabotage activities. This quickly changed the appearance of the production team.

The Ssumao district Party committee pays great attention to helping minority nationality cadres to read Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works to elevate their standard of mastery of theory. In addition to selecting and

sending minority nationality cadres to study at nationality schools and reading classes, the Party committee also firmly grasps the minority nationality cadres' on-the-job study. It helps them to read and study with reference to the practice of the three great revolutionary movements as they work and to use revolutionary theory to direct the practice of struggle.

Wei Ying-ch'ang, a Wa nationality deputy secretary of the Party committee of Hsimeng Wa Nationality Autonomous Hsien, has been working in the frontier district for more than 20 years. In the past he thought he was familiar with the people, the geography and the situation. Therefore he relied upon old experience in handling affairs and was liable to make empirical mistakes. But with the help of the district and hsien Party committees, he read Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works and used theory to direct practice.

When he stayed at selected spots at Hsiangyang production team, he helped the cadres of the team to sum up experience from the bumper harvest of wheat. In 1972 Hsiangyang production team's experience was popularized throughout the hsien where the area of wheat growing was expanded to more than 47,000 mow and a bumper harvest was reaped throughout this area.

The Ssumao district Party committee pays attention to training and tempering in the three great revolutionary movements those minority nationality cadres who were newly promoted to leadership squads at various levels and to help them raise their consciousness in ideology and the political line and increase their revolutionary ability.

Yen Shuai was a Wa nationality member of the Yunnan Provincial Party Committee and since last year also deputy secretary of the Party committee of Hsimeng Wa Nationality Autonomous Hsien, but the district committee still let him serve as secretary of the Party branch of Yüehsung production brigade of Yüehsung commune to grasp the point at Hsiaohsinchai. At Hsiaohsinchai production team he seriously learned from Tachai together with Wa nationality poor and lower-middle peasants, engaged in capital construction of farmland in a big way, conducted scientific experiments, farmed according to the "8-Point Charter" for agriculture and developed this old model of Hsiaohsinchai in a new way. He also used the model of Hsiaohsinchai to push forward the work in the entire commune and entire hsien forward as well as used the commune and the hsien to promote the work in Hsiaohsinchai. In this way revolution and production in the entire hsien was developed in a relatively big way. In the year of 1972 the output of food grains was greatly increased in the hsien.

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Party Committee of Hsünhua Salah Nationality Autonomous Hsien Pays Attention To Training Minority Nationality Cadres and Effectively Helps Them To Read and Study

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 30, 1973)

(Our own dispatch) The CCP committee of Hsünhua Salah Nationality Autonomous Hsien, Tsinghai Province, pays attention to the training of minority nationality cadres and actively helps them to read and study seriously so as to elevate their standard of mastery of theory, increase their practical work ability and raise their consciousness in line struggle.

Hsünhua Salah Nationality Autonomous Hsien is an area of many nationalities, inhabited by Salah, Tibetan, Hui, as well as Han. In this hsien more than 70 percent of the 300-odd leading cadres at various levels are of minority nationalities. Of the eleven members of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee, 60 percent are minority nationality cadres. An absolute majority of them are new cadres who emerged during the great proletarian cultural revolution. They work hard, can endure hardship and are full of vigor.

It has not been long since these minority nationality cadres took up leadership work and they are relatively low in cultural level and standard of mastery of theory; furthermore, they lack working experience. Thus the No. 1 and No. 2 men of the hsien Party committee took the lead to help the minority nationality cadres to read and study seriously. Hsien Party committee secretary Wei Chia-lin went to Chienshet'ang production brigade in Tuoleng commune, together with Lu Mao-chia, a female Tibetan cadre serving also as a member of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee, to stay at selected spots so as to help her read and study seriously with reference to reality and to increase her ability to lead.

Chienshet'ang production brigade is located in a cold, high mountain area where the land is all dry. In the past food grain output was always very low. Lu Mao-chia lacked an overall understanding of this production brigade. She looked mostly at the unfavorable conditions but did not have sufficient confidence in this brigade's attaining the "Program" in food grain production. Thus Wei Chia-lin studied Chairman Mao's philosophical works such as "On Practice," etc., together with her to help her analyze problems from an all-round angle. Practice made her realize: Although the natural conditions in this production brigade were poor; as long as we fully develop the human subjective initiative, we shall be able to turn dry land into irrigated land, low yield into high yield and unfavorable conditions into favorable conditions.

After understanding was raised, Lu Mao-chia fought side by side with the broad masses of commune members and began to cut mountains and draw water. After a year's arduous struggle, they turn more than a thousand mow of dry land into irrigated land and boosted food grain production by a large margin. During the past year, total food grain output in the brigade was increased to more than 280,000 chin, turning the brigade into an advanced unit in the commune.

In the course of helping minority nationality cadres to read books, the Party committee of Hsünhua hsien pays great attention to guiding them to strive to master the Marxist viewpoint, standpoint and method and using theory to guide their work. Tuowa production brigade of Taowei commune has achieved bumper harvests of food grains for several consecutive years and a small number of people have developed the idea of "production increase has reached its limit" and "all latent potentials are tapped."

With a view to this situation, Hsijaolangchia, a Tibetan cadre with a poor peasant's background now serving as a member of the hsien Party committee, deputy secretary of the Party committee of the commune and secretary of the Party branch of the production brigade, repeatedly studied relevant chapters and sections of Engel's "Anti-Dühring" and Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and used the viewpoint of the Marxist dialectical materialism in analyzing the ideas of "production increase has reached its limit" and "all latent potentials are tapped." After the analysis he realized that this idea was contrary to the objective law governing the development of things and was metaphysical. Although Tuowa production brigade attained production increase for several consecutive years, there were still great latent potentials for production increase.

On the basis of this understanding, Hsijaolangchia looked for shortcomings and formulated measures together with the broad masses of cadres and commune members. They went all out and stirred up a new upsurge in the movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production, in the building of fields of steady high-yield and in turning dry land into irrigated land. Last year the production brigade set the highest record in food grain production in history. The output was 36 percent higher than that of 1971 which was a year of great production increase.

In the course of helping the minority nationality leading cadres to read and study, the Party committee of Hsünhua hsien also pays attention to guiding them to combine reading with the remolding of world outlook and to raise their consciousness in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the past Mayoukung, a Salah nationality vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee thought he was "wise" and therefore failed to go among the masses deeply enough.

But after repudiating the idealist view of history of "heroes make history" spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and studying Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's writings on the mass line, he realized that the masses of people were makers of history, strengthened his mass idea and raised his consciousness in implementing the mass line. When he went to Yangkulang production brigade of Chiehtsu commune, he practiced "three-together" with the poor and lower-middle peasants, consulted the masses when problems arose, paid attention to learn from the masses and remolded his ideology in practice.

The Party committee of Hsünhua hsien also adopted concrete measures to help minority nationality cadres at various levels to read and study. For example, it regularly held reading classes and political evening schools, etc., to let minority nationality cadres to study away from their posts for short periods of time; used various methods promptly to sum up and exchange experience in reading; and actively trained a group of reading tutors to help the minority nationality cadres in their studies.

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IRON MINE

Ancient East China Iron Mine Taps Potential

(NCNA-English Nanking, Apr. 1, 1973)

large-scale prospecting has added around a quarter of a century's workability to a 2,000-year-old east china mine that produces high grade iron ore.

the likuo iron mine in coastal kiangsu province in 1972 turned out ten per cent more ore than in 1971, or 4.5 times the 1950 figure. it has topped every month's target this year, as it has its annual state quotas since 1970.

the miners were determined to help the country produce more iron and steel. inspired by the party's general line for building socialism, they formed prospecting teams with technicians and found a number of new deposits in 1958.

however, the management believed some so-called specialists who said that the mine, opened in the han dynasty, was almost worked out. no efforts were made to expand production.

the great proletarian cultural revolution fired the cadres, workers and technicians with new enthusiasm. they did test drilling at hundreds of points and carried out magnetic prospecting over an area 20 kilometres in diameter. they struck rich deposits lying 100 to 400 metres deep.

the provincial industrial department sent a big prospecting team in 1971 to help, and more deposits were discovered. the deposits are now estimated at 3.5 times those known in 1965.

three new pits have been opened, and six old ones about to be abandoned can be used for many years more.

the miners and technicians have made innovations to raise the level of mechanization.

SPRING FARMING

China's Spring Farming News in Brief

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1973)

commercial departments in heilungkiang province, northeast china, have supplied the countryside with 30 per cent more chemical fertilizer and 45 per cent more insecticide this spring than in the same period last year. up to the end of january, more than 300,000 tons of chemical fertilizer and 2,000 tons of insecticide reached the people's communes. more than 1,396,000 small farm tools were sent to them.

x x x

by mid-february, commercial workers in anhwei province, east china, had shipped 214,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, and a great amount of insecticide, plastic sheets, platform carts and sprayers to the villages.

x x x

commercial departments in south china's kwangtung province supplied more than 2,500 tons of seed of green manure crops, trebling the figure last year.

FISHING

South China Coastal Areas Report Good Fish Catches

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 1, 1973)

the coastal fushan and chanchiang areas in south china's kwangtung province report a 16 per cent increase in total fish catches this spring, compared with the same 1972 period.

output for other fishing areas was good.

preparations for the spring fishing season started earlier than in previous years. leading cadres went to the grassroots to give guidance and help solve problems. this and other measures enabled suichi county to catch 55 per cent more fish in february than in the same month of 1972.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Delegation of Albanian Foreign Ministry Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming the foreign ministry delegation of the people's republic of albania led by vice-foreign minister reiz malile.

attending the banquet were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife and other diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy in peking.

present at the banquet were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister yu chan, and leading members of departments under the foreign ministry an chih-yuan, li ting-chuan, wang ming-hsiu and kao chien-chung.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the unity and friendship between the comrades-in-arms of china and albania.

the foreign ministry delegation of the people's republic of albania arrived here on the evening of march 30 on its way to the democratic people's republic of korea.

after the delegation's arrival in peking, comrades chiao kuan-hua and yu chan met with reiz malile and the other albanian comrades, during which the two sides had a talk on a number of current important international issues in a most cordial atmosphere. the albanian comrades also went sightseeing.

the delegation will leave peking for korea by train tomorrow.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Visit British Industrial Technology Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 31, 1973)

premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien, foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of the state planning commission yu chiu-li, minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh visited the british industrial technology exhibition here this evening.

upon their arrival, premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and others were warmly greeted by president of the exhibition john keswick, representatives of the exhibitors, counsellor of the british embassy in peking m.h. morgan and other embassy officials. premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and others inspected various industrial products, models and charts on display and saw demonstrations given by british workers. they chatted with british friends during the tour. warm applause burst forth from the exhibition hall from time to time.

also visiting the exhibition this evening were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including chiao kuan-hua, li chiang, yu sang, li hsi-fu, cheng tuo-pin, wang tung, wang chen, kao chien-chung, wang kuo-hsien and chen ping.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroon President Arrives in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 31, 1973)

el hadj ahmadou ahidjo, president of the united republic of cameroon, and madame ahidjo and other distinguished guests in his party arrived here from hangchow by special plane this afternoon. they are being accompanied by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and his wife wang hao.

present at kwangchow airport to warmly welcome the distinguished guests were ting sheng, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife meng wen-hung, and leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow units of the chinese

people's liberation army, the p.l.a. kwangtung provincial command and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, including kung shih-chuan, jen ssu-chung, lin li-ming, yeh chien-min, chen hai-han and chiao lin-yi, as well as two thousand people of kwangchow.

the route leading from the airport to the guest house in the city proper today was bedecked with coloured banners and streamers of welcome. the national flags of china and cameroon flew over the airport. as president and mme. ahidjo alighted from the plane amid cheers from the welcoming crowds at 5:50 p.m., ting sheng and others went up to shake hands with them and greet them warmly.

the distinguished cameroon guests walked round to meet the welcoming crowds. people beat drums and gongs. gaily-dressed young people and children waved garlands and colourful ribbons and danced to the accompaniment of joyous music. they continuously shouted "we resolutely support the cameroon people in their just struggle to defend their national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" and other slogans. president ahidjo kept waving to the welcomers in acknowledgement.

cameroon ambassador to china langue tsobgny clement and madame clement accompanied president ahidjo to kwangchow.

accompanying the distinguished cameroon guests on their visit to kwangchow were also ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry, and chinese ambassador to cameroon chao hsing-chih and his wife ouyang lo.

president and madame ahidjo and other distinguished cameroon guests, this evening attended a song and dance performance in the company of hsu hsiang-chien, ting sheng and his wife meng wen-hung, ho ying and his wife wang hao, and chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee chiao lin-yi.

when they left hangchow, the distinguished cameroon guests were accorded a warm send-off at the airport by tan chi-lung, leading member of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, tieh ying, vice-chairman, of the provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife su pei-lan; lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife kao feng; and wang tzu-ta, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

present were also leading members of the departments concerned under the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in chekiang and the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

this morning, president and madame ahidjo and other distinguished cameroon guests, accompanied by hsu hsiang-chien and tan chi-lung, visited a silk mill and were accorded a warm welcome by the workers.

Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee Gives Banquet in Honor of Cameroon President

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 1, 1973)

the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet this evening to warmly welcome el hadj ahmadou ahidjo, president of the united republic of cameroon, and madame ahidjo and the other distinguished guests in his party.

attending the banquet were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; ting sheng, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife meng wen-hung, and ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and his wife wang hao.

cameroon ambassador to china langue tsobgny clement and madame clement attended.

also present were leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, the kwangtung provincial command of the p.l.a. and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, including kung shih-chuan, jen ssu-chung, lin li-ming, yeh chien-min, chen hai-han and chiao lin-yi.

both ting sheng and president ahidjo proposed toasts at the banquet which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and cameroon peoples. ting sheng thanked the distinguished cameroon guests for bringing the friendly sentiments of the cameroon people to the people of kwangtung. he said: "as his excellency the president and his wife are winding up their visit to china, i warmly congratulate them on their successful visit on behalf of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee and the people of the province.

in his toast, president ahidjo said: "the chief purpose of my journey to your beautiful and great country is to have a better knowledge of your people and convey to them the fraternal and friendly salute of the cameroon people. in every place we went to, i have thereby effectively enriched my knowledge of your country and your courageous, industrious and dignified people." speaking of the warm and friendly welcome he had been accorded,

he pointed out that it showed the sincere and fraternal friendship of the chinese people for the cameroon people. "in the past", the president went on, "our two countries had had the painful experience of foreign domination. today we have the same aspirations, that is, harmonious development of our countries in dignity, that is to say, in independence and refusal of all new domination and all hegemony." in conclusion, president ahidjo, full of warm feelings, said in chinese: "thanks for kwangchow, for kwangtung and for china. good-bye exclamation"

President and Madame Ahidjo Visits Rural People's Commune in South China

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 1, 1973)

el hadj ahmadou ahidjo, president of the united republic of cameroon, madame ahidjo and other distinguished cameroon guests today visited a rural people's commune in kwangtung province in the company of ting sheng, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife meng wen-hung, and vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao.

when president ahidjo and the other distinguished cameroon guests arrived at the huatung people's commune, commune members beat drums and gongs, and performed lion dance to express warm welcome to them. accompanied by hsu yun-cheng and other leading members of the commune revolutionary committee, president ahidjo and other cameroon guests inspected the green rice-fields, where they were given an account of how the commune develops its grain production. they visited a farm machinery plant, a hydraulic power station, a fry-hatching ground and a cultured fresh water pearl farm in the commune. the guests called on families of commune members and chatted with them.

accompanying president ahidjo and the other guests on their visit were also chiao lin-yi, chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

cameroon ambassador to china langue tsobgny clement and madame clement also went with president ahidjo to visit the commune.

CHINA AND JAPAN

President of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets and Fetes Takasaki Yoshiro

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and feted here this evening the general manager of the nippon toyo seikan company takasaki yoshiro, eldest son of the late well-known japanese statesman mr. tatsunosuke takasaki who was one of the japanese founders of the china-japan memorandum trade, and all members of the visiting group he is leading. they had a cordial and friendly conversation. takasaki yoshiro asked liao cheng-chih to convey to premier chou en-lai a painting which his father loved in his lifetime.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned including liu hsi-wen, sun ping-hua, ching pu-chun, chin su-cheng, chen kang and lin po.

on hand were also japanese friends in peking yoshizo yasuda and ichizo kimura.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Chinese Ambassador Fetes Mauritius Economic, Trade and Goodwill Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 31, 1973)

chinese ambassador to mauritius wang tse gave a dinner yesterday in honour of the mauritius economic, trade and goodwill mission which had recently returned from their visit to china, according to a report from port louis. the mission was led by minister of economic planning and development k. jagatsingh and minister of industry and commerce j.m.m.g. marchand.

the dinner proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. the hosts and guests wished that the friendship between the two countries increase daily.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Government Ministerial Mission Leaves Peking for Wuhan

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1973)

the new zealand government ministerial mission led by joseph a. walding, associate minister of foreign affairs and minister of overseas trade, left here by air this morning for a visit to wuhan.

the mission was seen off at the airport by minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin, and leading members of the departments concerned lin ping, pei chien-chang, hsiang chien, li en-chiu and kao chien-chung.

also present were ross william cottrill, charge d'affaires ad interim of the australian embassy here, m.d. copithorne, counsellor of the canadian embassy, and m.h. morgan, counsellor of the british embassy.

wu fan-wu, deputy director of the department of american and oceanian affairs under the chinese foreign ministry, and peng chin-po, a deputy department director of the foreign trade ministry, accompanied the guests to wuhan.

during their stay in peking, the guests visited a people's commune, scenic spots and places of historical interest, and saw acrobatic performances.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrades Yao Wen-yuan, Keng Piao Meet Friendship Delegation of Ho Chi Minh Working Youth Union of Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1973)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, this afternoon met with nguyen thi ngoc khanh, leader of the friendship delegation of ho chi minh working youth union of viet nam and secretary of the executive committee of the central committee of the ho chi minh working youth union, bui huu tri, deputy leader of the delegation and

secretary of the central committee of the viet nam youth union, and members of the delegation comrades le hai, cao khac canh and ho thi thu hien.

the meeting was very cordial and friendly. comrade yao wen-yuan praised the vietnamese youth for the tremendous contributions they made in the great war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and for their revolutionary heroism and the self-sacrificing spirit displayed in the struggle. he said: "like brothers, the chinese and vietnamese people and youth will always unite, fight and win victory together. we will be friendly to each other for generation after generation."

delegation leader nguyen thi ngoc khanh said: "the vietnamese youth will continue to make contributions to strengthening the friendship between the vietnamese and chinese peoples and youth, so that this friendship will be even more flourishing." deputy delegation leader bui huu tri said: "we will carry forward from generation to generation the friendship between viet nam and china sealed in blood by our older generations."

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, was present.

also present were ting kuo-yu, secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, leading members of departments concerned including jen yun-chung, ou tang-liang and hsieh ching-yi, and youth representatives of peking.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

China, Romania Sign Scientific Cooperation Plan for 1973-1974

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Apr. 1, 1973)

a signing ceremony was held here yesterday on the plan of scientific cooperation for 1973-1974 between the academy of sciences of the people's republic of china and the academy of the romanian socialist republic.

yueh chih-chien, leader of the delegation of the chinese academy of sciences and acting secretary general of the academy, and s. milcu, leader of the delegation of the romanian academy and vice-chairman of the academy, signed the plan.

present on the occasion were m. nicolescu, chairman of the romanian academy, and r. radulet and s. titeica, vice-chairmen of the academy.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, was also present at the ceremony.

the presidium of the romanian academy gave a banquet on march 29 honouring the chinese delegation.

Chinese Ambassador Gives Luncheon in Honor of Romanian Cultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Apr. 1, 1973)

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, gave a luncheon in the embassy here yesterday in honour of all the members of the romanian cultural delegation which had just returned from china.

the delegation was led by d. popescu, member of the executive committee and the secretariat of the central committee of the romanian communist party and chairman of the council of socialist culture and education.

present on the occasion were c. burtica, alternate member of the executive committee and member of the secretariat of the central committee of the romanian communist party; s. andrei, member of the secretariat of the party central committee; d. ghise, vice-chairman of the council of socialist culture and education; v. gliga, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and other responsible members of departments concerned.

the luncheon proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ghana Extends Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 31, 1973)

ghana's territorial waters have been extended from 12 to 30 nautical miles and the continental shelf has been vested in the national redemption council on behalf of the republic, declared the ghanaian government in a territorial waters and continental shelf decree issued recently, according to a report from accra.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Chinese Ambassador in Tunis Gives Reception for Chinese Medical Study Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 31, 1973)

chinese ambassador to tunisia hou yeh-feng gave a reception at the chinese embassy in tunis on march 29 in honour of the visiting chinese medical study team, according to a report from the tunisian capital.

tunisian minister of health mohamed mzali, director of the office of the foreign minister hassen fodha, director of the international cooperation department of the foreign ministry moncef ghariani, other high-ranking officials in the foreign and health ministries, and friends of the medical circles attended the reception which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the chinese team arrived in tunis on march 2.

CHINA AND USSR

Chinese Delegation of General Civil Aviation Administration Leaves Peking for Soviet Union

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 31, 1973)

the delegation of the general administration of civil aviation of china (c.a.a.c.) led by hsiao feng-pu, deputy director of the international affairs department of the administration, left here for moscow by air today. the delegation will hold talks with the delegation of the ministry of civil aviation of the soviet union on questions relating to china's opening the peking-irkutsk-moscow flight in accordance with the 1954 air transport agreement between china and the soviet union.

among those who saw the delegation off at the airport were ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the c.a.a.c., yu hung-liang, deputy director of the department of soviet union and east european affairs of the foreign ministry, and han hsing-hua, deputy director of the commanding department of the c.a.a.c.

kryukov, counsellor of the soviet embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Willi Daume Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 31, 1973)

the all-china sports federation gave a banquet here this evening in honour of willi daume, president of the national olympic committee of the federal republic of germany, and his party.

attending the banquet were heinrich rohreke, charge d'affaires a.i. of the f.r.g. embassy in peking, and his wife and the correspondents for the second television station of the f.r.g. accompanying the daume party.

present were also leading members of the host federation and other organizations concerned including yu pu-hsueh, chung shih-tung, chang chih-huai, chu tse and mou tso-yun.

the daume party arrived here by air yesterday.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Vice President and Other Yugoslav Leaders Receive Responsible Members of Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Sarajevo, Mar. 31, 1973)

r. dugonjic, vice-president of the presidential council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, d. bijedic, president of the federal executive council and chairman of the honorary committee of the 32nd world table tennis championships, and h. pozderac, president of the assembly of the socialist republic of bosnia and herzegovina, separately received the responsible members of the chinese table tennis delegation here tonight.

during the receptions, they had warm and friendly conversations with li meng-hua, leader of the chinese table tennis delegation, chen hsien and sung chung, deputy leaders of the delegation, chang hsieh-lin and li ho-nan, representatives of the players and coaches of the delegation.

li meng-hua presented souvenirs to yugoslav leaders on behalf of the delegation.

wang chin, counsellor of the chinese embassy in yugoslavia, was present on the occasion.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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PARTY IN PLA

Read Seriously, Criticize Revisionism Deeply

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 1, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking, March 31, 1973) In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, members of the Party committee of a certain division of the PLA Nanking Command, by reading and studying seriously, have criticized deeply the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and set in motion the constant scoring of fresh victories in various work.

With the deepening of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, members of the Party committee of this division have more and more recognized the significance of diligently studying the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao. On the basis of the needs of criticizing revisionism and rectifying style of work, they apply themselves perseveringly to the study of works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao volume by volume.

The work load of a principal responsible comrade of the Party committee of the division is heavy and his time is tightly scheduled, yet he nevertheless manages setting aside an hour or two for reading each day, and in the past two years and more, he has read through the several works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao prescribed by the Party Center.

The cultural level of a member of the Party committee of the division is low, and at the beginning, in his study of "Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of German Classical Philosophy," he found the content of many passages difficult to understand. Nevertheless he did not give up, but word by word and sentence by sentence read carefully and meticulously through the work six times in succession.

Some of the problems which he could not understand for the time being, he would ponder seriously in the light of his own practice and seek advice modestly from others until he mastered it thoroughly.

In reading and study, members of the Party committee of the division pay attention to linking up closely the reality of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work with the in-depth criticism of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in which they apply the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method. In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, they have studied seriously many times such works of Marx and Lenin as "Communist Manifesto" and "The State and Revolution," as well as the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao, understood thoroughly the glorious theses of the revolutionary teachers on proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship, and, armed with these theses, ripped away the camouflage of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and grasped the content and objects of the revisionist line as well as the class interests it represented for in-depth criticism. In that way, everybody is able to see more clearly the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and understand more deeply the basic line of the Party in the historical period of socialism.

For the sake of criticizing the idealist transcendentalism spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, members of the Party committee of this division have studied seriously "Anti-Dühring" by Engels and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" by Lenin and such works of Chairman Mao as "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" By means of study and criticism, members of the Party committee of the division are able to further draw a line of distinction between materialism and idealism, and raise their consciousness of maintaining the materialist theory of reflection in various work.

In the early part of last year, for the sake of enabling a new development to take place in the work of the whole year on the basis of achievements already scored, the Party committee of the division organized members of the Party committee to study seriously the first chapter of "Anti-Dühring," directed everybody to apply the concept of dialectical materialism in dealing correctly with past achievements and experience, and spurred into action the revolutionary fervor of everybody to accept new things energetically and to push their work forward constantly.

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"LEARN FROM LEI FENG" MOVEMENT

Serve As a "Cog" of the Revolution After Comrade Lei Feng's Example

- A certain engineers regiment and No. 5 company of a certain unit of the PLA Shenyang Command persevere in using Lei Feng's spirit to educate young fighters and make them grow up healthily along Lei Feng's road

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 3, 1973)

(NCNA April 2, 1973) A certain engineers regiment of the PLA actively guides newly enlisted fighters to develop activities of learning from Comrade Lei Feng to make them grow up healthily along Lei Feng's road.

This year as soon as new recruits arrived, this regiment immediately conducted education on them in the aims of the building of the people's army and in our Army's glorious tradition. It energetically acquainted them with Comrade Lei Feng's exemplary deeds through story telling, showing of slides, publication of bulletins, blackboard newsletters, etc. It also invited advanced units and individuals in learning from Lei Feng to make public their experience in learning from Lei Feng to the new fighters so as to encourage them to reaffirm their determination to serve the people wholeheartedly like Lei Feng and contribute their efforts to the defense of the great motherland.

In order to help the new fighters to learn well Comrade Lei Feng's "cog" spirit of reading assiduously, to read Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works seriously and to strive to raise their consciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, the regiment explains to them the great significance of reading and studying seriously, introduces to them Lei Feng's deeds of reading assiduously and helps them raise their consciousness in study continuously.

As some of the new fighters had a low cultural standard and often encounter difficulties in the course of reading and studying, the regiment holds reading classes and sets up a cultural evening school for them and develops mutual help and mutual study activities to enable these new fighters to strengthen their confidence in overcoming the difficulties and to persevere in study voluntarily. At present many new fighters firmly grasp their lessons and read assiduously in addition to firmly observing the study system formulated by the leadership.

The broad masses of new fighters strive to develop the spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly after Lei Feng's example, give first priority to revolutionary interests and voluntarily contribute their efforts to the defense and construction of the motherland. Many comrades have sent letters of resolution to the Party branches of the companies to indicate that they are willing to serve as a "cog" of the revolution like Lei Feng and requested the leadership to assign them to posts which are the most difficult. In the course of strict military training they fear neither hardship nor fatigue, impose strict requirements on themselves, undergo strict training and make very rapid progress.

In order to reap a new bumper harvest in agricultural production this year, Yüanpao production brigade, located near the garrison area of this regiment, was engaged in the construction of water conservation projects and in capital construction of farmland in a big way. Upon learning this, the new fighters of No. 2 company voluntarily went to support the production brigade during holidays and rest periods. They braved severe cold and snowstorms together with the masses of commune members to dig ditches and carry earth. They also zealously performed good deeds for the masses of people.

One day when new fighter Li Ch'ing-shan returned from town, he saw an elderly woman over fifty taking a child along and asking about something as they walked. She looked very anxious. So Li Ch'ing-shan went up to her and found that the woman wanted to visit a relative in a fraternal PLA unit but did not know the way. Then Li, recalling Comrade Lei Feng's story of braving rain to send a kinsman home, carried the child on his back and asked the way for the old woman as they walked along. Finally they found the unit.

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(NCNA Shenyang, April 2, 1973) The No. 5 company of a certain PLA unit of the Shenyang Command perseveres in using Lei Feng's spirit to educate young fighters and guide them to follow Lei Feng's road. As a result, good people and good deeds emerge continuously from the company which has been granted the title of an advanced unit in learning from Lei Feng.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great call, "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng," this company has been persevering in activities of learning from Lei Feng. By such means as broadcasting, blackboard bulletins, photographic exhibitions theatrical shows, etc., they energetically make known the great significance of Chairman Mao's brilliant inscriptions and Comrade Lei Feng's exemplary deeds, commend advanced fighters in learning from Lei Feng, invite old chiefs and old fighters to give accounts of the company's continuous progress in persevering in learning from Lei Feng and organize cadres and fighters to visit the Lei Feng Memorial Hall, the Lei Feng Primary School and old female dependents of martyrs whom Lei Feng used to help regularly, incessantly raising everybody's consciousness in learning from Lei Feng so as to promote the healthy upgrowth of young fighters and speed up the pace of advance of the company.

During the past few years the company always fulfilled and overfulfilled ahead of schedule construction targets assigned to it by the Party and the state. In the meantime, more than 70 cadres and fighters have become advanced fighters who seriously study Chairman Mao's works, actively develop the spirit of selflessness and altruism and persevere in serving the people wholeheartedly.

In the course of learning from Comrade Lei Feng, all the cadres and fighters of this company realized profoundly that to grow up to be communist fighters like Lei Feng they must read and study seriously and use revolutionary theory to guide the practice of struggle. They voluntarily develop Lei Feng's "cog" spirit and assiduously study Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books. The company regularly undertakes construction work in mountain valleys and

islands. When illumination is poor at night, many fighters make small kerosene lamps themselves. They study wherever they go. When the work load is heavy and time is short, the fighters try hard to make time to study. When the company discovered that some of the comrades had a low cultural standard, it held evening cultural schools and organized special personnel to step up tutoring. Through reading and study they continuously raise their consciousness in class struggle and line struggle.

For many years this company has been carrying out heavy construction tasks in difficult environments and under poor living conditions. But the commanders and fighters, using Comrade Lei Feng's spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly, encourage themselves and are willing to serve as "cogs" of the revolution without any consideration for their own fame or profit. Many comrades voluntarily request the leadership to assign them to most difficult places so as to temper themselves. Some comrades were repeatedly transferred from one job to another, but all of them happily accepted their organizations' assignments.

After his enlistment, fighter LÜ Fa was assigned by the leadership to work on a blasting task. He always followed Comrade Lei Feng's example, imposed strict requirements on himself, underwent strict training, humbly learned from old fighters techniques of ignition and arrangement of explosives and meticulously groped for the laws governing this operation under various conditions. As a result, he quickly mastered the techniques, tempered his revolutionary will of fearing neither hardship nor death and became an outstanding explosive operator as well as received two commendations.

Comrade Min Feng is an intellectual youth. At the beginning he could not settle down to his work. But since he took part in activities of learning from Lei Feng he regularly thought about such questions as "What is revolutionary ideal?" and "What do people live for?" etc., persevered in studying Chairman Mao's works, examined himself, compared himself with Lei Feng and gradually elevated his understanding. From then on he not only strove to perform his own duty well but also regularly used his rest periods to sweep the floor, carry water and work in the kitchen. As a result he was well praised by the comrades.

Communist Party member LÜ Ju-huei served as a fighter in the company for nine years but whenever fighters that enlisted after him were promoted and became his leader, he always warmly supported them and actively cooperated with them in their work. Later when the leadership assigned him to work as a salesman in the sales department, he used Comrade Lei Feng's words "use our limited lives to 'serve the people' which is a limitless task" to encourage himself to serve the company earnestly. He regularly carried daily necessity products over steep mountains to construction sites which were scattered over an area more than 50 li in diameter. The comrades gave him the complimentary name of "old revolutionary cow."

Cadres of this company always learn from Lei Feng's spirit "we must treat our comrades in a way as warm as spring." They show concern over and protect every fighter with a profound proletarian feeling and strive continuously to promote the unity between the cadres and fighters.

Deputy commander Yang Sheng is a good cadre to whom the fighters has given the compliementary name of "heart-string." Everyday he worked on blasting and rock carrying tasks with the fighters. When accidents occurred he always went to the most dangerous places and directed the fighters to overcome the difficulties quickly as he took part in the fight. He also showed meticulous concern over the fighters daily life. He regularly got up in the middle of the night to tuck blankets in for the fighters, look after the stoves and dry the wet shoes, socks and clothes for them.

Fighters of No. 5 company liked to tell a story about platoon leader Ch'en Ku-sheng who saved Ch'en Feng-you's life twice: One day in February last year when Ch'en Ku-sheng was removing gravel together with the fighters, he suddenly discovered that a piece of rock was about to fall down on Ch'en Feng-you. So he immediately pulled Ch'en to his side and saved his life; but his own hand was injured by the rock. Later, during a hand-grenade throwing practice, Ch'en Feng-you's landed only some ten meters from himself because it was the first time he did it and was a little nervous. When the grenade was just about to explode, Ch'en Ku-sheng covered Ch'en Feng-you's body without hesitation to protect him. As a result, Ch'en Feng-you's own forehead was injured by shrapnel. Whenever the fighters spoke about these two incidents, they said Ch'en Ku-sheng was "a good platoon leader who loves the soldiers more than he loves himself."

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INDOCTRINATION OF LOWER-LEVEL CADRES

Study Marxist-Leninist Works in Close Relation To Realities

by

CCP Committee of Tehui Hsien, Kirin Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 31, 1973)

Our hsien committee comprises nine standing committee members. The overwhelming majority of them are old comrades who have taken part in the revolution for many years. They do not belong to a high cultural level. They were engaged in basic-level work for a long time in the past and seldom had the chance to do systematic theoretical study.

After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, we began to read some Marxist-Leninist works and our enthusiasm in the study surged. But, we also met with some problems. Some comrades wanted to "sink a well at a single stroke of the spade," hoping to master Marxism-Leninist at a single sitting, so they wanted to rush through the study. Others, fearing hardship and holding that Marxism-Leninism was too profound for them to study and they were not suitable for this study, wanted to "beat a retreat." For this reason, they carried out study but could not study profoundly and could not delve deep into study.

In the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, we come to understand that Marxist-Leninist works contain the truth and embody revolutionary science and that we must study them honestly and arduously and there is no "short cut" to their mastery. Consequently we begin to study these works one after another and appreciate the viewpoints one after another. When anyone of us could not make clear a problem, all of us would get together to study it. If we could not understand the problem at the first time we study it, we would study it a second time. We do our utmost to master the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method through diligent study

When we began to study the "Communist Manifesto," we laid emphasis on studying the viewpoint that class struggle was the motive force that pushed forward the development of class society, and on raising our understanding of the importance of grasping class struggle. Some comrades of the leading group of the hsien committee made some mistakes before the great proletarian cultural revolution. The important reason was that they did not grasp class struggle. But we could not make clear theoretically the reason why they made these mistakes. In the course of study, on the basis of the basic principle of Marx and Engels that the history of all class societies was a history of class struggle," we analyzed the history of class struggle in the feudal society and the capitalist society and reviewed the conditions, past and present, of class struggle and line struggle since the founding of the state while studying Chairman Mao's assertions on class struggle during the historical period of socialism. We came to understand that class struggle was the motive force which pushed

forward not only the development of feudal society and capitalist society, but also the development of socialist society. The reason why we made the mistake of failing to grasp class struggle was that we did not see clearly that after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of means of production in the socialist society, there still existed classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there still existed the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road and their still existed the danger of capitalist restoration.

After that, our hsien achieved some results in grasping class struggle but also showed problems of confusing the line between the enemy and ourselves, so that the struggle against the enemy was impeded. Bearing these problems in mind, we again studied the "Communist Manifesto" and Chairman Mao's "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People."

Marx and Engels pointed out: In a class society class struggle constantly exists but the contents and forms of class struggle vary in different ages and different periods. Chairman Mao further put forth the theory of classes, class contradictions and class struggle in a socialist society and the principle of the correct distinction between and handling of the two categories of qualitatively different contradictions.

After studying these theories, we came to understand that the problem of confusing the line between the enemy and ourselves emerged because we had one-sided understanding of the theory of class struggle, we did not distinguish between and handle correctly the two categories of qualitatively different contradictions in class struggle and paid no attention to the policy and tactics of struggle.

Since then, we have been paying attention to acting in strict accordance with the Party's policies and tactics while grasping class struggle.

How should we apply the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in scientifically explaining the practical problems and correctly guiding revolutionary practice? At first, we did not understand this question sufficiently and could not solve it well. Later, we summed up this experience and paid attention to applying the Marxist doctrine in guiding our practice and activities, so that we could deepen our study and achieve better results in work.

Production in the western part of our hsien long lagged behind. We formerly adopted many methods to change the backwardness of this area, but could not bring about much progress. Why? We could not make things clear after a long period of time. Later, we organized some ten office cadres to make investigations in the six communes in this area one after another and applied the doctrine we had learned in analyzing the actual conditions in this area, thereby bringing our subjective understanding into correspondence with the objective realities.

First of all, we studied the condition, past and present, of class struggle in the western area. There, agrarian reform was carried out peacefully, democratic revolution had not been carried out thoroughly, and the social

conditions were more complex than those in the eastern part. Formerly we grasped only grain production but not the principal contradictions in this area, and neglected the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. This was the chief reason why we could not carry out our work well in the western area.

Secondly, we analyzed the difference in the condition of production between the western and the eastern areas. In the western area, the conditions were rather poor, there was little manpower but a vast expanse of land, the soil was sterile and the draft animals were weak, and each of the laborers shouldered the farming of double or three times the area of land tended by each of the laborers in the eastern area. We did not see this particular character in the past.

Thirdly, applying the method of "one dividing into two," we analyzed the work in the western area as a whole. We saw that this area had its backward aspect as well as its advanced aspect. Grain output in the western area was really low but increased year after year, and some of the production teams there even surpassed the "Program." This area really had a rather backward condition of production, but the cadres and the masses there were still working very vigorously to learn from Tachai.

After acquiring correct understanding of the condition in the western area, we had a correct orientation in which to change its backwardness. The hsien committee decided to transfer three of its standing committee members and organize and send 45 cadres separately to work in the eight communes in the western area for a long time, to take a firm hold of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and make clear the orientation of learning from Tachai, to take a firm hold of the implementation of policies and arouse all positive factors, and to adopt a series of measures to improve the conditions of production. After more than two years' strenuous effort, grain output in the western area in 1970 topped that in 1969 by 28 percent and, on the basis of a big-margin increase in 1970, again increased by 14 percent in 1971. Last year, despite frequent attacks by natural disasters, a rather good harvest of grain could still be reaped.

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Assiduously Tackle Works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao

- Members of the Party committee of Hungch'i Machine Works of Chengtu in the criticise-revisionism and rectify-style campaign

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 31, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Chengtu, March 30, 1973) In the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style campaign, members of the Party committee of the Hungch'i Machine Works of Chengtu have assiduously tackled works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in an effort to raise their level of mastery of Marxist theory and their consciousness of thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. A boost is given to the development of revolution and production in the whole factory.

The overwhelming majority of the members of the Party committee of Hungch'i Machine Works of Chengtu are cadres starting out as workers or peasants. Some are new cadres that emerged in the great proletarian cultural revolution. In the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style campaign, they have reviewed the history of two-line struggle within the Party and deeply feels that only through the conscientious study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought can a clear-cut direction be followed in two-line struggle. Everyone displays great enthusiasm for the study of works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works.

The secretary of the Party committee of the works who started out as a shepherd was an old cadre who participated in the revolution during the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression. In the war years, under the Party's education, he availed himself of the leisure time in between fighting and in between marching to study hard. He not only raised his cultural level but also went through some works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao and enhanced his consciousness. After liberation, he felt that he had certain work experience to his credit and gradually relaxed his efforts in reading and study. As a result, he followed the revisionist line for a time. Later, he constantly took his own experiences and lessons obtained as a prod to his reading and study effort. He also gave enlightenment to other members of the Party committee. Everyone's consciousness of reading and study was raised.

After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party National Congress, apart from making a persistent practice of setting aside two and a half days for collective study every week, members of the Party committee of the factory squeezed time out for self-study. Now they have generally finished over four books by Marx and Lenin, and Chairman Mao's five philosophical works.

Members of the Party committee of this factory develop the revolutionary study style of linking theory with practice and associate reading and study with the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification effort. They apply Marxist standpoints, viewpoints and methods in unfolding revolutionary mass criticism against Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers and solving problems in practical work. A boost was given to the further firm implementation of

the Party's various guidelines and policies. In the past, in the firm implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals, this works had made proper arrangements for technical personnel's work. Some technical personnel also assumed leadership duties. In the reading and study effort, the leading members of the Party committee of the works seriously studied Chairman Mao's writings on the problem of intellectuals, and reviewed work in this respect. Ideological and political line education for technical personnel was further strengthened. The technical personnel were led to follow the road of integration with workers and peasants.

Not long ago, this works wanted to design a new product. Because the leadership of the factory made a point of organizing technical personnel to seriously read and study and criticize idealist transcendentalism advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers and aroused them to join the workers in doing labor and doing research and designing and to receive re-education from the working class in the course of practice, activism of the technical personnel was called into proper play. The designing assignment was completed very rapidly.

Last year, under the impetus of the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style campaign, this works did relatively well in revolution and production. It fulfilled its state plans from month to month. Production showed a big-margin increase over the preceding year. In the face of achievements, some cadres for a time developed a sentiment of self-complacency. To counter the situation, the Party committee of the works led in time everyone to apply the "one dividing into two" viewpoint in analyzing the work of the factory. Meanwhile, leadership was exercised in a strict self analysis. The masses were energetically encouraged to put forward criticisms and views. This was to help leadership cadres at various levels to eliminate the idea of arrogance and self-complacency.

On this basis, to counter the problems involving product quality, they organized on many occasions "three-in-one" combination groups composed of leading cadres, workers and technical personnel and sent them deep in mines and worksites to make investigations and studies. On the production worksite, product quality was inspected. In the factory was also held a product quality exhibition. By relying on the masses, they analyzed over 1,400 technological items one by one. From diagram designing to technological processing, over 380 improvements were made. This made for a marked improvement in the quality of various kinds of shovel-transportation machines, loading machines and other products turned out by the factory.

In the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style campaign, the members of the Party committee of the Hungch'i Machine Works of Chengtu have applied themselves to serious reading and studying and thus stimulated the study effort of the cadres and workers of the whole factory. At present, this factory has trained a theoretical study tutorship team. In the past year or so, cadres at and above the workshop and section levels have generally studied the "Communist Manifesto," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "Anti-Dühring," "Civil War of

France," "The State and Revolution" and other works by Marx and Lenin or relevant chapters and pages. They have also studied such works of Chairman Mao's as "On Practice," "On Contradiction," etc. Through reading and study, the cadres and the masses have further enhanced their consciousness of line struggle and created an excellent situation in revolution and production in the whole factory.

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Give Rural Party Members Ideological and Political Line Education

- Party committees at various levels of Lingshan hsien, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, hold study classes

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 31, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Nanning, March 31, 1973) In the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style campaign, the Party committees at various levels of Lingshan hsien, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, hold study classes for separate groups over different periods. This is to give Party members ideological and political line education on a universal basis, raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle, and stimulate their playing of an exemplary pace-setting role in the three major revolutionary movements.

The Party committee of Lingshan hsien started the rotational training of rural Party members from last year. Before the operation of a rural Party members study class, cadres were first organized to go deep into the midst of basic levels to make investigations and studies to ascertain rural Party members' advanced deeds and the problems prevailing. Then, an experimental Party members study class was held in the Nalung commune for one term. Relevant cadres of various communes were summoned together to sum up and popularize the experience of this experimental class. Finally, the Party committees of various communes throughout the hsien successively held study classes from mid-November last year. Up to the present, the whole hsien has set up study classes for 49 terms, with a total of over 9,100 persons participating in study.

In holding rural Party members study classes, the Party committees at various levels in Lingshan hsien associate ideological education for Party members with serious reading and study in raising Party members' theoretical level and policy level. In studying the "General Program" of the Party Constitution at the study class, the Party committee of P'ingshan hsien organized Party members to study seriously the "Communist Manifesto" and Chairman Mao's relevant works. The aim was to help them to link their work consciously with the great goal of realizing communism, plant their feet in the countryside and keep an eye on the whole world and fight for the communist cause bravely throughout their lives.

At these study classes, Party organizations at various levels of Lingshan hsien also make a point of associating ideological education for Party members with the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism and energetically leading everyone in the criticism of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' revisionist line. The Party members are enabled to distinguish between what is Marxism and what is revisionism, between what is Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and what is Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' revisionist line. Consciousness of the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy is further enhanced.

The Party committee of Nalung commune organized Party members to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must promote Marxism and not revisionism, seek unity and not disunity, be open and aboveboard and refrain from conspiring and intriguing." The crime of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of trying vainly to split up the Party and wreck Party unity was penetratingly criticized. Party members' consciousness of strengthening revolutionary unity was strengthened.

Communist Party member Liang Kuang-yüan, head of the No. 8 production team of the Natung brigade, originally had a clash of opinion with another Party member, a production team accountant. As a result, revolution and production in the whole brigade suffered. Through revolutionary mass criticism, the two raised their consciousness. At a study class, they made a self-criticism separately. Back in the production team, they again fought self and criticized revisionism at a commune members' general meeting. Under the cadres' inspiration, the commune members of the whole brigade again strengthened unity. The cadres and the masses made a concerted effort toward the same goal. They were determined to do well in revolution and production.

In launching study classes, Party organizations at various levels of Lingshan hsien also pay attention to closely associating the ideological reality of the broad masses of rural Party members with an effort to help them overcome various erroneous ideas and seriously transform their world outlook.

In his work before, a Party member of Fotzulingt'ang production team of Nalang brigade of Shap'ing commune was afraid of taking the lead and dared not wage a struggle against bad men and bad deeds. At the study class, with an eye to his idea, the Party committee of the commune made him study books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and gave him concrete help. He corrected his own shortcomings and played an exemplary role in every respect. In the repairing of water conservation works in winter last year, apart from energetically leading the commune members in the fulfillment of the assignment of his own production team, he organized the masses in support of other production teams. This won the praise of everyone.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Close Unity Among Different Nationalities on Hainan Island

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 2, 1973)

stories of mutual help and close unity among the li, hui and han people in a commune spread far and wide on the hainan island of kwangtung province, south china.

in the mass drive to learn from tachai, the national pace-setter in agriculture, a production brigade of hui fishermen in yanglan commune decided to begin farming also, but it had no land to reclaim. two neighbouring brigades, one of li people and the other of han people, heard this and gave the hui brigade ten hectares of fertile paddy fields. they then reclaimed wasteland to make up for the loss.

the li and han brigades sent experienced peasants to help the hui people grow rice, lent them farm tools and draught buffaloes and gave them rice seedlings.

in the autumn, the fields yielded 4.65 tons per hectare.

the brigade of the li people has a reservoir. downstream in the valley there are around 70 hectares of rice fields belonging to the brigade of han people and 7 hectares of fields belonging to the li brigade. as a result of discord sown by the landlords, people of the two nationalities quarreled from time to time over the use of water in case of a drought before liberation. the region was again hit by a drought in 1970. the li brigade let the reservoir irrigate the han brigade's land rather than its own. the li people declared: "we are today farming socialist land. how can we look after our own interests only?" that year the han brigade had a good harvest and praised the li neighbours for their help.

the brigade of li people built a new reservoir before the cultural revolution, but they had dug just one trunk canal which could make use of only half the water. in 1969 when the li people started digging another trunk canal led by the party branch, they felt a shortage of manpower. the hui and han people of the two neighbouring brigades sent people to help. by their joint efforts, people of three nationalities completed a five-kilometre trunk canal before the crops needed watering. thanks to timely irrigation, the land of the li brigade gave an average yield of 6.2 tons per hectare. to acknowledge the enthusiastic help from the neighbouring han and hui people, the li brigade named the canal "the unity canal".

INDUSTRIAL TOWNS

Ancient East China Town--Now Industrial City and Communications Hub

(NCNA-English Hofei, Apr. 2, 1973)

an obscure 2,000-year-old east china town has become a rising industrial city and communication hub in the hilly area of western anhwei province.

more than 40 medium-sized factories have risen on desolate hills around this ancient consumer city of liuan. they make farm and electrical machinery, chemical fertilizer, medicine, chemicals, paper, textiles, iron and steel, ball bearings and other products. the city had only a few rice mills, and bamboo-processing and carpentry shops at the time of liberation. even matches and tooth brushes had to be shipped in from distant places.

a small workshop set up in liuan in 1956 then had only a dozen workers and a few pieces of old equipment. the workers built an iron smelting furnace in the open and used hand bellows and anvils in making simple tools in the spirit of self-reliance. the workshop has been steadily expanded since and machines have replaced hand labour. now staffed by more than 600, it turns out metal-cutting machine tools, diesel engines, motors and hand tractors.

a tea processing plant has been set up in the city to handle the famous tea produced in the surrounding hilly area. the processed tea is sold both at home and abroad.

liuan city is along the piho river, a tributary of the huai river. the harnessing of the piho since liberation, and the excavation of a new man-made river named the new piho just east of it, has turned the city into a busy inland port. from here motor boasts can sail to the network of man-made rivers, known as the pi-shih-hang project, built as part of the huai river harnessing scheme. the river traffic facilitates the transport of tea, timber, grain and agricultural machinery in this hilly region.

motor roads leading from liuan to its nearby counties have been built since liberation. eight buses leave the city for nanking, hofei, and nearby towns and the countryside every day.

the built-up area of the city has increased over 20 times to reach 27 square kilometres. asphalt and cement paved streets have replaced uneven dirt roads. a small street lined with thatched sheds has been transformed into a broad avenue flanked by multi-storey buildings.

the whole city is provided with electricity from a hydro-electric power station built in the hills. tap water has been installed.

the hilly liuan area is part of the revolutionary base set up by the chinese communist party in the taoieh mountains during the second revolutionary civil war (1927-1937). a museum was built by the local government in memory of the heroes who laid down their lives in the area during the war. visitors come in a steady stream to the museum in the holidays to pay their respects to the fallen heroes and review revolutionary history.

Factories of Inner Mongolian City Help Agriculture and Stockbreeding

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Apr. 3, 1973)

two-thirds of the 300 factories in huhehot, capital of the inner mongolian autonomous region, are now making machinery for farming and animal husbandry, chemical fertilizer and pesticides. large numbers of transformers, pumps, generators, rubber tubes, aluminium wire, chemical fertilizer and pesticides were produced for this year's spring farming and lambing seasons. 70 varieties of machinery for farming and animal husbandry are now produced, as against 60 varieties last year. handicraft works produced 140,000 farm implements this spring.

a new phosphorus fertilizer plant, built in three months, went into operation in january this year. the city industrial departments also helped neighbouring counties complete new chemical fertilizer plants, agricultural power projects and plants for making and repairing farm machinery before spring farm work began.

the huhehot industrial departments sent 1,000 technicians to rural and stockbreeding areas in the second half of last year. they repaired 6,700 machines and helped people's communes and production brigades train agro-technicians.

workers and technicians in many factories have improved products after canvassing the opinions of cummune members. a new hydraulic press designed for rural use is three times as efficient as the machines formerly used.

the vaccine and serum factory has made new medicines to improve the health and growth of livestock.

RURAL WOMAN TEACHER

East China Rural Woman Teacher

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Apr. 2, 1973)

all school-age children in an east china shantung province village that had not one literate before liberation are now studying and most of the villagers can now read and write.

in 1964 the production brigade party branch decided to set up a primary school and assigned li shou-feng, daughter of a poor peasant, to teach.

at the very beginning only a few pupils went to school every day because a number of children had to help with housework or look after their younger sisters and brothers when their parents went to work in the fields. li shou-feng set up morning, afternoon or evening classes for the convenience of the children and by 1965 all the children were enrolled.

li shou-feng then went on to solve the problems of handicapped children of former poor and lower-middle peasants, including a paralyzed boy whom she tutors at home.

li shou-feng and others who joined the teaching staff lead the pupils in weeding, accumulating manure and reclaiming farmland to encourage the style of hard work. this puts less of a financial burden on the production brigade and the pupils need not pay tuition or other expenses.

the teacher set an example in frugality for her pupils. she uses every piece of chalk until it can no longer be used. the students, in turn, do not waste a single piece of paper or pencil stump. former poor peasants are invited to tell the pupils the misery the labouring people endured in the old society and fourth and fifth grade pupils have helped write up the village history of those days.

li shou-feng jointed the chinese communist party in 1970. since then, she has made greater efforts in her work. she prepares lessons deep into the night and seizes every moment to study.

today, this primary school and a state-run primary school have been combined and two middle-school classes have been added.

ELECTRICITY FOR FARMING

Northeast China Province Provides More Electricity to Farms

(NCNA-English Changchun, Apr. 3, 1973)

rural consumption of electricity in the northeast china province of kirin grew sixfold between 1965 and 1972. transmission lines were extended more than fourfold.

the province now has 13,000 pumping stations and pump wells as against 2,000 in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began. irrigation by power-driven pumps has been extended from 26,000 hectares to 230,000 hectares.

electricity is also used to power commune industries and for threshing, rice milling and fodder crushing. eightythree per cent of the rural communes in the province use electric power in farm production.

rural kirin had no electricity before liberation. the communist party and people's government have paid great attention to developing the power industry to meet rural needs. by 1965 about half the communes had electricity.

construction has been stepped up during the cultural revolution to provide more electricity.

the changpai korean autonomous county has built 11 hydro-electric power stations and put up 700 kilometres of transmission lines in the changpai mountains in recent years. this county which used pine torches for lighting in the past has a surplus of electricity today.

mountainous huatien county has put up 130 kilometres of transmission lines in dense forests since 1968. now all but one of the 161 production brigades have electricity. the number of pumping stations and pump wells has increased from 41 to 235.

the province's power supply departments regularly send technicians and workers to the countryside to help the communes train electricians. about ten thousand commune members have received such training in recent years.

AFFORESTATION

East China People's Commune Benefits From Afforestation

(NCNA-English Foochow, Apr. 3, 1973)

fifteen years of mass afforestation enabled a once wind-swept east china people's commune to reap more than 7.5 tons of grain per hectare last year, 2.5 times the highest yield before mass afforestation started in 1958.

hsiangtung people's commune in fukien province on the coast of the east china sea was virtually treeless before liberation. strong winds used to demolish whole villages and cause total or partial crop failure.

the battle against the elements began soon after liberation. but the problem could not be solved by the individual peasants or even the agricultural co-operatives set up later, because their resources were very limited.

the local people relied on their greatly increased collective strength after the people's commune was set up in 1958 and mass planned afforestation began. they have planted trees on 2,530 hectares, an area more than one-third as large as their farmland.

a forestry plantation was set up by the commune to take charge of tree nurseries, afforestation and scientific research. the production brigades have full-time afforestation teams.

twenty shelterbelts totalling 63 kilometres in length now stand 16 metres high along the coast to shield the farmland from the gales.

tests conducted simultaneously in wind-swept and leeward areas show that wind force drops by one third and evaporation by one fifth on land protected by the shelterbelts. the humidity and average temperature increase significantly.

the commune, which used to grow only one crop a year, now has five in two years.

more timber enables the commune to build more projects and make more farm tools. the sale of forest products gives it more funds to buy tractors and other machines.

SPRING SOWING

More and Better Seeds for Spring Sowing in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1973)

people's communes in china have prepared more and better seeds for spring sowing this year than last.

government agricultural departments have sent varieties to different parts of the country that suit the conditions of people's communes and are needed for their crop rotation system.

most of the wheat and rice fields around peking are using good strains this year. the acreage under good strains of sorghum, millet and cotton is to be enlarged.

north china's shansi province will use good strains on 90 per cent of the millet fields.

kiangsu, chekiang, hunan, hupeh and a number of other rice and cotton growing areas have provided other parts of the country this year with good seeds after meeting their own needs.

many parts of the country have set up a network of seed breeding centres and farms at the county, commune and production brigade levels, which experiment with many varieties to select and evolve seeds suited to local conditions.

thanks to the joint efforts of chinese agronomists and commune members, high-yield, sturdy strains have been used on an increasing scale. last year, eighty per cent of the rice fields in southern china were sown to good seeds. major wheat growing areas in the yellow river basin planted 70 per cent of their fields to good strains. progress has also been made in improving the strains of cotton, sugarcane and other industrial crops.

VEGETABLES

Chinese Scientists, Workers Study Ways to Keep Vegetables Fresh

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1973)

chinese scientists and workers have found ways to keep tomatoes, green bell peppers and other summer vegetables fresh for as long as 100 days in unrefrigerated storage.

a group of botanists of the chinese academy of sciences and workers and cadres of a peking vegetable supply centre experimented with a dozen kinds of vegetables. the aim was to store large quantities of summer vegetables for sale in the slack season with their flavour well preserved.

the study first centred on tomatoes, the supply of which was so big in the peak harvesting season that they used to pile up in front of peking's vegetable stores. at the end of the season, the supply would suddenly dwindle.

last summer, the scientists and workers stored 3,500 tons of fresh vegetables at room temperature of about 27 degrees centigrade. four hundred tons were tomatoes, considered to be among the most difficult to keep.

after 100 days, 70 per cent of the tomatoes retained their colour and taste. the stored bell peppers looked almost the same as those newly harvested from hothouses, and cauliflower remained white and firm.

the scientists and workers achieved this mainly through controlling humidity and ventilation and adjusting the proportion of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. they found that too much oxygen would increase the rate of respiration of the vegetables, quicken metabolism and cause them to deteriorate, while too much carbon dioxide would cause rotten spots on the tomatoes.

the group also evolved methods to improve the storage of eggplants, cucumbers and mushrooms.

the scientists recently wrote two thesis, one dealing with the effects of oxygen and carbon dioxide on the ripening of picked tomatoes and the other on the effect of different oxygen content on the form and quality of cucumbers in storage.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMEROON

Press Communique on Visit of President of United Republic of Cameroon El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo to People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1973)

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april 2, 1973

at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, his excellency the president of the united republic of cameroon el hadj ahmadou ahidjo paid an official visit to the people's republic of china from march 25 to april 2, 1973.

the president of the united republic of cameroon el hadj ahmadou ahidjo and madame ahidjo were accompanied on their visit by mr. francois sengat-kuo, minister, deputy secretary-general at the presidency of the republic; mr. abdoulaye maikano, minister of planning and territorial management; mr. h.n. elangwe, minister of mines and power; mr. yadji abdoulaye, minister in charge of missions at the presidency of the republic; madame tsanga delphine, vice-minister of health and public assistance; mr. langue tsobgny clement, ambassador of the united republic of cameroon to china; mr. moussa yaya, vice-president of the national assembly; mr. happi gabriel, chief of protocol; mr. jacques booh, director of african and asian affairs of the ministry of foreign affairs, and miss simone mairie, director of european and american affairs of the ministry of foreign affairs.

during their stay in china, president el hadj ahmadou ahidjo and his party visited factories, a people's commune as well as scenic spots and historical monuments in peking, shanghai, hangchow and canton, where they received a warm and friendly welcome from the chinese government and people.

chairman mao tsetung met with president el hadj ahmadou ahidjo and had a sincere and friendly conversation with him.

during the visit, premier chou en-lai and president el hadj ahmadou ahidjo held extensive talks in a cordial and friendly atmosphere on further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between china and cameroon and international issues of common concern. the two sides expressed deep satisfaction with the results of the talks. besides, they signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation.

Cameroon President Ahidjo's Message to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1973)

premier chou en-lai today received a message sent by el hadj ahmadou ahidjo, president of the united republic of cameroon, at the conclusion of his china visit. the message reads:

peking,

premier of the people's republic of china,

at the moment when i am leaving the people's republic of china, i have the real pleasure to express to your excellency my sincere gratitude for the warm and friendly welcome and the generous and fraternal hospitality which you, your government and the chinese people have accorded me, my wife and my party during my visit to your great and beautiful country.

in a week, i had an opportunity to enrich my knowledge of chinese realities and to appreciate by myself the great successes your valiant people have brought about in their effort to build a society in conformity with their aspirations for independence.

i return to my country with this conviction: the friendly and beneficial talks i had had with your excellency and with chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, will contribute to further strengthening the relations of friendly cooperation which exist so happily between the people's republic of china and the united republic of cameroon and to enhancing the necessary afro-asian solidarity.

your excellency, please accept the renewed assurance of my very high consideration and respect.

el hadj ahmadou ahidjo
president of the united republic of cameroon

april 2, 1973

Cameroon President Leaves China

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 2, 1973)

el hadj ahmadou ahidjo, president of the united republic of cameroon, and madame ahidjo and the other distinguished guests in his party, laden with the friendly feelings of the chinese people for the cameroon people, left kwangchow by special plane today at the end of their visit to china. the distinguished guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by more than 2,000 people of the city.

present at the airport were:

hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and his wife wang hao; ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry; and

ting sheng, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife meng wen-hung; and leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, the kwangtung provincial command of the p.l.a. and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee including kung shih-chuan, jen ssu-chung, lin li-ming, yeh chien-min, chen hai-han and chiao lin-yi.

kwangchow paiyun airport today flew the national flags of china and cameroon. on the terminal building was a huge streamer reading "a warm send-off to president ahidjo exclamation" the well-wishers beat drums and gongs, waved bouquets and streamers, shouted slogans, and performed dances with a national flavour to greet president and madame ahidjo and the other cameroon guests who waved back in acknowledgement. before president and madame ahidjo boarded the plane, hsu hsiang-chien, ho ying and ting sheng warmly shook hands with them and wished them bon voyage.

both sides are unanimous in holding that at present the international situation is developing in a direction favourable to the people of various countries. uniting themselves daily more closely, the countries and peoples of the third world are playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. the two sides unanimously hold that the relations between states should be based on the principle of equality, that every people should be masters of their own destiny and that all the peoples should take part in world affairs. the two sides agree to declare that china and cameroon are ready to work together with the other countries of the third world in jointly combating imperialism's politics of hegemony in all its forms.

the two sides are happy to note that the united struggle waged by the great african peoples to win and safeguard national independence against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and hegemonism has made new developments. they reaffirmed their resolute support to the just struggle of the peoples of guinea (bissau), mozambique, angola, zimbabwe, namibia, azania and other regions against the portuguese colonial domination and the domination of white racism in rhodesia and south africa.

the two sides note with pleasure that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and cameroon, the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries have developed satisfactorily, and the friendship between the two peoples has been further strengthened. they express the unanimous view that the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries, which are based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, responds to the aspirations and fundamental interests of the two peoples and is conducive to strengthening the cause of afro-asian solidarity.

the two sides point out with satisfaction that the visit of his excellency president el hadj ahmadou ahidjo to china has been crowned with full success and made a useful contribution to sino-cameroonian friendship as well as afro-asian solidarity and cooperation.

president el hadj ahmadou ahidjo expresses deep gratitude to premier chou en-lai and, through him, to the entire chinese people for the warm welcome extended to him. end

CHINA AND CHAD

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Chad Embassy's Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei today met salim ali, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of chad in china.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Premier Receives New Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Budapest, Apr. 2, 1973)

fock jeno, premier of the government of the hungarian people's republic received new chinese ambassador to hungary li tse-wang this morning and had a friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Japanese Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei today met heishiro ogawa, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of japan to china, and discussed the presentation of his credentials.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Press Communique

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1973)

the associate minister of foreign affairs and minister of overseas trade in the new zealand government, the honourable j.a. walding, visited the people's republic of china from 27 march to 3 april 1973 at the invitation of the chinese government. mr. walding was accompanied by officials of the new zealand ministry of foreign affairs and the department of trade and industry.

premier of the state council chou en-lai and minister of foreign affairs chi peng-fei of the people's republic of china met minister walding and his party, and the two sides had a conversation in an unconstrained atmosphere.

the new zealand ministerial mission had talks with the minister of foreign trade, pai hsiang-kuo, and the vice-minister of foreign affairs, chiao kuan-hua, of china respectively.

the two sides exchanged views on a number of international questions of interest to china and new zealand. they agreed that the independence and sovereignty of all countries in the asian-pacific region should be respected and should not be subjected to interference by foreign forces. they expressed their opposition to efforts by any country or group of countries to establish hegemony in the region. they also expressed their willingness to work with each other and with other peace-loving countries to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of all countries and to preserve peace in the region.

there was some discussion between the two sides on the question of disarmament and nuclear testing. each side restated its known views expressed at various united nations meetings and on other occasions.

the two sides agreed that they would actively promote the development of relations between china and new zealand. the new zealand side welcomed the establishment of the chinese embassy in wellington and indicated that a new zealand embassy would be set up in peking in the near future. both sides undertook to provide all the assistance required for each other's embassies to assume their full responsibilities at the earliest possible time.

the exchange of people in various fields could, the two sides agreed, make a valuable contribution

to the strengthening of the relations between the two countries. a number of specific suggestions were made, including the visit of a chinese acrobatic group to new zealand, visits by new zealand sporting teams to china, and the exchange of students. the two sides also agreed to study the possibilities for technical and scientific exchanges, especially in the fields of agriculture and forestry.

agreement was reached on the desirability of expanding trade between china and new zealand. the chinese side indicated that the chinese government would welcome a widely representative trade mission from new zealand later this year which could explore in detail the concrete possibilities for mutual trade.

the new zealand ministerial mission left peking on 1 april. it spent one day in wuhan and travelled by train from there to hongkong via canton. before leaving china, mr. walding expressed deep appreciation for the hospitality extended to him and the other members of the mission during their stay in china. he extended an invitation for a minister in the chinese government to visit new zealand in the near future. the chinese side accepted the invitation with pleasure.

3 april, 1973

New Zealand Associate Minister Leaves Wuhan for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Apr. 2, 1973)

the government ministerial mission from new zealand, led by joseph a. walding, associate minister of foreign affairs and minister of overseas trade, wound up its friendly visit here and left by special train for kwangchow today.

the new zealand guests were seen off at the railway station by liang jen-kuei, vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee; wang chieh, vice-chairman of the wuhan municipal revolutionary committee, and other leading members of departments concerned.

the delegation arrived here by special plane yesterday. the guests were honoured at a banquet given by the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee that evening. during their stay in wuhan, the distinguished guests visited the wuhan iron and steel company, schools and the yangtze river bridge and attended a children's theatrical performance. they boated on the picturesque east lake.

PARIS PEACE AGREEMENT

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Continue to Strive for Complete Implementation of Paris Agreement

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1973)

the "people's daily" carried an editorial today entitled "continue to strive for the complete implementation of the paris agreement". full text of the editorial reads:

according to the provisions of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam", the u.s. government has ended the war in both south and north viet nam, and withdrew the last group of its troops from south viet nam on march 29. after more than ten years of bitter and hard fight, the heroic vietnamese people have eventually forced the u.s. troops and those of the other foreign countries allied with the u.s. to withdraw completely from vietnamese territory, thus creating favourable conditions for the vietnamese people to settle their problems by themselves. this is an important result of the implementation of the paris agreement, and a tremendous victory of the vietnamese people in their just struggle for the country's independence and for national liberation.

in two months after the signing of the paris agreement, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam have made unremitting efforts to promote the thorough implementation of the paris agreement. they have strictly abided by and implemented all the provisions of the paris agreement and constantly surmounted various obstructions caused by the saigon authorities and the united states. now, some important provisions of the paris agreement, such as the stopping of all military activities by the u.s. in viet nam, the total withdrawal from south viet nam of the u.s. troops and those of the other foreign countries, the return of captured military personnel mentioned in the lists, the establishment of an international commission of control and supervision and the convening of an international conference on viet nam, have been carried out. these results of the implementation of the paris agreement in the past sixty days are conducive to the maintenance of peace in viet nam and the easing of the situation in southeast asia.

however, it must be pointed out that the saigon authorities supported by the united states have made a series of violations of the agreement. blatantly disregarding the provisions concerning ceasefire, they ceaselessly launched nibbling attacks on the areas under the control of the provisional revolutionary

government of the republic of south viet nam. they violated the provisions concerning the south vietnamese people's rights to freedom and democracy, continued to pursue the policy of "pacification" and stepped up persecution and suppression of the south vietnamese people. they refused to return the civilian personnel of the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government they had detained. at the same time, the u.s. government still retained disguised u.s. military personnel in south viet nam, delayed the removal of mines in north viet nam and continued the bombing of cambodia. these acts of the saigon authorities and the united states have to this date hampered the thorough implementation of the relevant important provisions of the paris agreement, and cannot but meet with firm opposition from the vietnamese people and strong condemnation from the peoples of the world.

the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam issued statements respectively on march 30 and april 1, 1973 on the implementation of the paris agreement for the last sixty days. the two statements reaffirm the sincere desire and solemn stand of the d.r.v.n. government and the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government on the complete implementation of the paris agreement, firmly demand that the u.s. government and the saigon administration stop at once all violations of the paris agreement, completely respect and strictly implement all the provisions of the paris agreement and of the act of the international conference on viet nam. the two statements state that the vietnamese people will enhance their vigilance, be united with one mind, stand ready to defeat all schemes and acts of the forces of reaction and war to sabotage the agreement and undermine peace, thereby ensuring the strict implementation of the paris agreement on viet nam. the chinese government and people firmly support the solemn stand of the d.r.v.n. government and the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government and firmly support the vietnamese people's just struggle. we are convinced that the vietnamese people's national aspirations for the peace, reunification, independence, democracy and prosperity of their fatherland will surely be realized.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative Speaks at Sub-Committee II of UN Sea-Bed Committee

(NCNA-English United Nations, Apr. 1, 1973)

chinese representative shen wei-liang stated at the march 29th meeting of the sub-committee ii of the u.n. sea-bed committee that the outmoded four geneva conventions on the law of the sea are in the interests of the superpowers in pursuing maritime hegemony. he said that the chinese delegation resolutely supports the opinion of many small and medium-sized countries that at the third conference on the law of the sea, a new and comprehensive convention should be worked out to replace the four geneva conventions.

shen wei-liang pointed out that "in 1958 when the first conference on the law of the sea was held, many asian and african countries had not yet won independence. asian, african and latin american countries made up only about half of the eighty-odd countries then participating in the conference. and owing to manipulation by the imperialist powers, their many reasonable propositions were not adopted. thus, the four geneva conventions have completely failed to reflect truly the reasonable demands of the numerous developing countries. in the decade and more since then, profound changes have taken place in the world situation. all countries, big or small, should be equal. international affairs should be settled by all countries through consultations on an equal footing. opinions of the third world should be fully respected. the representatives of many countries have now pointed out that the four conventions do not meet the needs of our epoch and should be rewritten. this is well-founded. this just demand was reflected in the list of subjects and issues relating to the law of the sea approved last year by the sea-bed committee, which covered various topics relating to the maritime law to be discussed at the third conference on the law of the sea. however, the superpowers are doing their utmost to maintain the four geneva conventions. as everyone is aware, one of the superpowers demanded the inclusion in the list of an item entitled: 'measures which must be taken to ensure the universal participation of states in... the geneva conventions of 1958'. this attempt failed only because of the strong opposition of many countries.

"what is the real purpose of the superpowers in defending so obstinately the outmoded four geneva conventions? the answer can be found by a mere glance at the main provisions of the four conventions."

speaking on the convention on the territorial sea and the contiguous zone shen wei-liang pointed out: "the superpowers

with their unbridled ambition to carve up and dominate the seas and oceans, are trying hard to narrow down the territorial seas of other coastal states. at the 1958 conference on the law of the sea, the head of the delegation of a superpower attempted to impose upon other countries the three-nautical-mile breadth of the territorial sea as a so-called principle of international law. but after the conference he publicly admitted that he was opposed to a broader territorial sea not 'simply' from consideration of international law, but 'for compelling military and commercial reasons'. because, if a broader territorial sea was agreed on, the operations of the air and naval forces of his country would be 'seriously impeded'. the other superpower opposed the three nautical mile rule, being at the time nominally for 'safeguarding the sovereignty of all states'. but as its own territorial sea was twelve nautical miles, it tried to confine those of all other countries to the same breadth. though they held two propositions, the purpose was the same, that is, to contend for the domination of the seas and oceans. thanks to the unflinching struggle of some small and medium-sized countries, the 1958 conference did not make explicit provisions on the breadth of the territorial sea. but the convention on the territorial sea and the contiguous zone stipulates in paragraph 2 of article 24 that 'the contiguous zone may not extend beyond twelve miles from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured'. it is this paragraph that the superpowers are attempting to use as a so-called 'legal basis' for opposing the developing countries in their struggle to defend their territorial sea rights.

"another important question concerning the territorial sea is the right of passage through the territorial sea. article 14 of the afore-mentioned convention provides in general terms that ships of all states shall enjoy the right of innocent passage through territorial seas. that is to say, it may be interpreted that foreign military ships enjoy the same right. this is obviously unacceptable to many countries. as is well known, legislations of many countries expressly provide that prior approval or notice is imperative for foreign military ships to pass through their territorial seas. this is a matter within the sovereignty of a coastal state -- a point even admitted by the draft convention originally put forward by the international law commission. however, the above-mentioned article in the convention has actually written off at one stroke this lawful right of the coastal states. besides, article 16 of the convention stipulates that there shall be no suspension of the innocent passage of foreign ships through straits which are used for international navigation. this blatantly deprives coastal states with such straits of the right to exercise sovereignty over their own territorial seas. consequently, foreign warships and submarines can intrude unimpededly into the straits within the territorial sea limits of coastal states in disregard of their security. is it not crystal clear whose interests these unjustifiable provisions serve?"

speaking on the convention on the high seas, shen wei-liang said, "a small number of maritime powers have long dominated and run amuck on the seas and oceans by utilizing the so-called 'freedom of the high seas'. the convention on the high seas further stipulates explicitly the so-called 'four freedoms' of the high seas (that is, socalled freedom of passage, freedom of fishing, freedom of laying and maintenance of submarine cables or pipelines at sea-bed and freedom of flying over high seas -- ed.)." he said: "during the first conference on the law of the sea held in 1958, the representative of the united states disclosed that the soviet union had dispatched to all parts of the world nearly a hundred mammoth 'factory ships', which were capable of undertaking the whole process of fishery production on the sea, and that consequently, 'many countries, such as iceland, the new states of africa and asia and the west coast countries of south america become alarmed'. in turn, the soviet representative accused the united states of carrying out naval and air manoeuvres near the coasts of other countries in the pacific ocean and the caribbean sea by taking advantage of the 'freedom of the high seas' and thus posing a serious threat to those coastal states. this shows that the so-called 'four freedoms' in effect allow the superpowers to enjoy hegemony while bringing disasters to the small and weak countries. some coastal countries have had bitter experience in this respect."

he added, "at present, activities of the superpowers on the seas and oceans have greatly increased as compared with 1958. it can thus be seen that the 'four freedoms' of the high seas are, in essence, freedoms of superpower aggression, threat and plunder against other countries, particularly the developing countries, and freedoms of superpower hegemony and power politics. should such 'freedoms' be permitted to continue today in the 1970's?"

shen wei-liang then spoke of the convention on fishing and conservation of the living resources of the high seas. he said, "article 7 of the convention requires that measures taken by coastal states for the conservation of fishery resources 'do not discriminate in form or in fact against foreign fishermen'. this, in reality, serves to provide legal justification for the superpowers to plunder the fishery resources of other countries. at present, the one or two superpowers, relying on their maritime superiority, are dispatching large numbers of fishing fleets to wantonly intrude into the off-shore areas of other countries and plunder their fishery resources on a large scale. the above-mentioned provision serves no other purpose than to leave the door wide open to such acts of their piracy. this has been fully proved by the fact that in the last decade the annual catch of the soviet union from distant water fishing constitutes over three fourths of its total output."

speaking on the convention on the continental shelf, shen wei-liang said, "three out of the

only seven articles forming the operative part of the convention are designed to uphold 'the freedom of the high seas'. for instance, article 3 stipulates that the rights of a coastal state over the continental shelf do not affect the legal status of the superjacent waters as high seas, or that of the air space above those waters. article 4 includes a specific clause against impediment to the laying and maintenance of submarine cables or pipelines on the continental shelf. under article 5, there are many more specific provisions: paragraph 1 stipulates that exploitation of the continental shelf must not interfere with navigation, fishing, the conservation of resources and scientific research. paragraph 6 says that installations or devices for exploitation must not interfere with international navigation. paragraph 8 stipulates that a coastal state shall not normally withhold its consent to the request of 'purely scientific research' into the continental shelf, etc. in a word, no one is allowed to prejudice or affect the so-called 'four freedoms' of the superpowers."

he continued, "it is worth noting that the soviet representative stated at the conference that 'if no kind of scientific research into the continental shelf could be undertaken without the consent of the coastal state, much valuable purely scientific work would be stopped.' but later the soviet government promulgated its own legislation which prohibits surveying or any other activities on its continental shelf unless there is agreement or special permission. this double standard fully reveals the true features of a maritime overlord.

"it must be pointed out further that the four geneva conventions only provide in their articles the procedures for accession to the conventions but no procedures for withdrawal from them. this seems to be no accidental negligence. at the march session of the sea-bed committee held last year, the representative of senegal referred to the fact that his country's request to withdraw from the conventions had met with unjustifiable rejection. this fact shows that the four geneva conventions are in reality shackles which, once accepted by developing countries, cannot easily be shaken off. here we can see more clearly the true motives of that superpower which wants to ensure the universal participation of states in the geneva conventions."

the chinese representative said in conclusion: "it is not difficult to see from the above analysis that the outmoded four geneva conventions on the law of the sea are fundamentally in the interests of the superpowers in pursuing maritime hegemony and not to the advantage of the large numbers of developing countries in their just struggle to defend their sovereignty and national economic interests. if the four geneva conventions should be taken as the basis in the forthcoming new conference on the law of the sea, it would in effect mean

forcing all other countries to accept the maritime overlord position of the superpowers and submit to their orders and manipulation. this is absolutely unacceptable to us. therefore, the chinese delegation firmly supports the opinion of the delegations of many small and medium-sized countries that at the third conference on the law of the sea a new and comprehensive convention should be worked out to replace the four geneva conventions. we are deeply convinced that this will be in the interests of the people of all countries."

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CHINA AND ZAIRE

First Zaire Ambassador to China Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1973)

nguvulu lubunda, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of zaire to china, today presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were kitenge nkumbi kasongo, counsellor, and mpiana katombi, secretary, of the zaire embassy in china.

also present were ho ying, vice-foreign minister; ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

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